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Clinton's Bold Agenda, From Day 1

By Thomas L. Friedman... WASHINGTON — President-elect Bill Clinton wants to convey an impression of boldness and change during his first days in office by issuing a whirlwind of executive orders on abortion rights, White House perquisites and government ethics, his aides say.

plans rests a great deal on unanswered questions about Mr. Clinton's character: Can a man who is so eager to please say no to the demands of the power-starved interest groups that contributed to his election?

- Ending the ban on gays in the military and the ban on abortion in military hospitals overseas.
Abolishing bans on abortion counseling at federally financed clinics and research using fetal tissue.
Allowing the importation from France of the abortion pill RU-486.
Establishing a family-leave policy for federal employees who want time off to care for children or sick relatives.
Revoking the Reagan-Bush policy of forbidding American aid for foreign organizations that provide abortion services, counseling or referrals.
Trimming the White House staff by 25 percent and eliminating executive dining.

U.S. Strikes at EC With Tariffs

Opening Salvo in Trade Conflict Targets White Wines

By Tom Redburn... PARIS — The U.S. government, firing the opening shot in a trans-Atlantic trade war, announced Thursday that it intended to impose punishing tariffs on \$300 million of goods from the European Community, chiefly white wine.

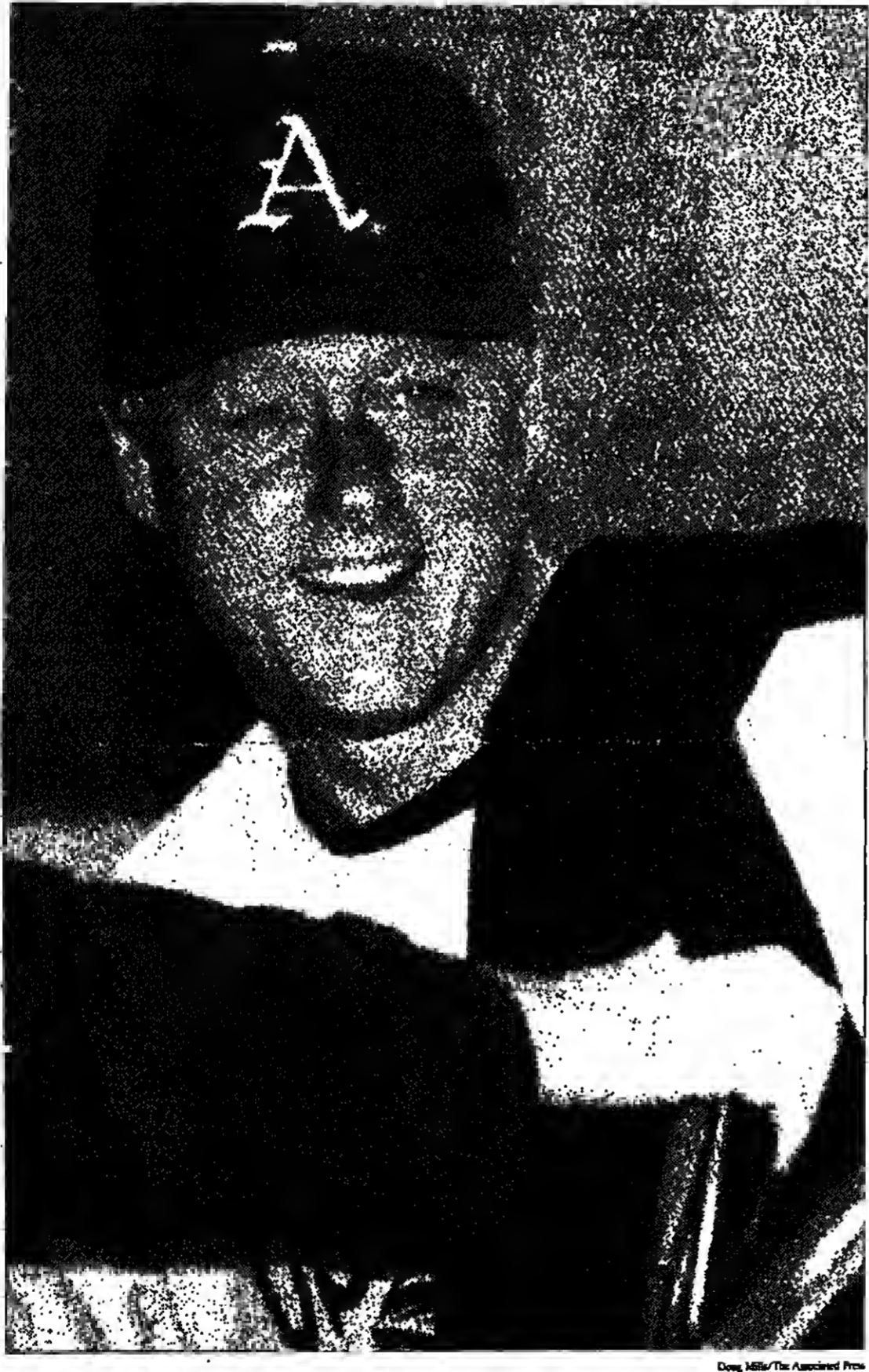
For five years, the EC has refused to provide the United States what it is clearly owed under international trading rules, Mrs. Hills said at a news conference. "Given the trade harm the United States is suffering, I must proceed with a compensatory trade action."

what steps to take in reaction to the U.S. announcement. But even as they were considering a response, EC leaders appeared to be on the verge of further disarray over the Community's trade stance.

A Presidency Lost: Bush and Campaign Were Out of Touch

By Maureen Dowd... WASHINGTON — It was beginning to sink in, very painfully, that he had been fired and now he was expected to go back to Washington and take all his stuff out of the Oval Office, the worn Yale baseball mitt, the drawers full of tennis balls, the family pictures, the black and white horseshoes, his black Swiss army knife with "President Bush" engraved in silver.

J. Bennett, a former official of the Reagan and Bush administrations. "We've been in office for 12 years. We got tired. We forgot why we came."



Mr. Clinton wearing a cap with an 'A' for Arkansas in Little Rock on Thursday. Later, he handled state business.

Inside... President-elect begins 'mind-boggling' transition. Page 2. Bush's campaign conduct said to upset Reagan. Page 2. Clinton has elements of a new Democratic coalition. Page 3. Legislative barons will test Clinton's agility. Page 3. Japan faces thumper trade talk from Washington. Page 11.

misadventure management of Robert M. Toeter and Frederick Malek, the politically disastrous economic advice of Richard G. Darman and Nicholas F. Brady, there was also a sense that Mr. Bush was responsible for his own failure in the end, because he was unable to read or give voice to the public's mood and imbue his presidency with passion, poetry and a plan.

The Economy: Quick Fix, Or Long-Term Remedies?

By Lawrence Malkin... NEW YORK — Whether to give a quick boost to the economy, and if so by how much, is the first question facing President-elect Bill Clinton, and he is not saying how he plans to answer it.

the rest to revenue losses from a tax deduction for corporations investing in new equipment. When business economists run these numbers through their computers, they barely get an extra bill in the budget deficit.

Setting the Tone: Clinton's Message to Saddam, et al.

WASHINGTON — President-elect Bill Clinton's declaration that no foreign nation should "doubt America's resolve" during this transition period was intended to signal adversaries, particularly President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, that they should not try to test the young new American leader, Clinton aides said.

that if he won, the leaders of Iraq, Iran, or China — whose elderly statesmen have grandchildren Mr. Clinton's age — might be tempted to test him when he takes office in January.

serious problems have begun brewing abroad. Hyperinflation and challenges from hard-line extremists are threatening to topple the democratically elected government of President Boris N. Yeltsin in Russia, which has already put on hold the withdrawal of troops from the Baltic states and is backtracking on some of its agreements with the Bush administration to destroy nuclear arms.

Iran's increasingly aggressive behavior and arms buildup have prompted the United States to augment its naval presence in the Gulf. Other problems, like the prospect of further widespread starvation this winter in Bosnia and

Kiosk... It's Over! Fischer Wins, 10-5... Bobby Fischer won his \$5 million chess rematch with Boris Spassky on Thursday, 10 to 5. Mr. Spassky resigned after 27 moves. The purse, of which Mr. Fischer receives \$3.35 million and Mr. Spassky the remainder, was the largest ever for a chess match. (Moves, Page 4)

The Washington Gossip Mill: Contenders for the Clinton Cabinet... Senator Bill Bradley... Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson... Attorney General... Chief of Staff... Office of Management and Budget... Madeleine Albright... Representative... Supreme Court... Wild Cards... Former Senator Paul Tsongas... Representative... Former Secretary of State...

No Home-Staters Seen For Key Clinton Posts

WASHINGTON — Although a few of President-elect Bill Clinton's Arkansas associates undoubtedly will join his administration, he will not have a home-grown inner circle like the "Georgia Mafia" that Jimmy Carter, the last Democratic president, brought to Washington from his campaign organization.

USA من الجليل

VOTE '92 / AN EX-PRESIDENT'S DISMAY

Reagan Is Angered By Bush's Failure, Associates Assert

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Although Ronald Reagan issued statements congratulating Bill Clinton on his election victory and praising President George Bush for "distinguished service to the country," close associates say that privately the former president and his wife, Nancy, are upset, even angry, over how his successor led his failed effort to win re-election.

Several friends said the former president, although personally fond of Mr. Bush, had been distressed for weeks about the Republican campaign.

Within the Reagan circle, Mr. Bush and his associates were blamed for a flawed campaign that, among other things, failed to use Mr. Reagan as a campaigner until late October.

Although no one felt that Mr. Reagan could have turned the election around or would have had a major impact on the campaign, associates said they viewed his mis-handling as typical of the Bush effort.

It is not known whether Mr. Reagan relayed any hint of dis-enchantment to Mr. Bush.



Patty Murray, a Democrat and the first woman elected to the U.S. Senate from Washington state, accepting a congratulatory phone call at her Seattle headquarters accompanied by her daughter, Sara. Mrs. Murray was one of five women who won Senate seats Tuesday.

For Clinton, It'll Be a 'Hands-On, Mind-Boggling' Transition

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — Still functioning on little sleep, President-elect Bill Clinton placed get-together phone calls to foreign leaders on Thursday and began plowing through "a massive amount of work" to form a new government.

Mr. Clinton, emerging from meetings at the capitol in Little Rock, Arkansas, said he had made brief calls to some of the leaders who have sent congratulatory messages, including President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico, Prime Minister John Major of Britain,

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada, Prime Minister Giuliano Amato of Italy and Nelson Mandela, the South African anti-apartheid leader.

No issues of substance were discussed, Mr. Clinton said, characterizing the calls as "look forward to working with you" conversations. His voice was raspy and he appeared tired from reading what he described as "voluminous" on the tasks ahead.

Mr. Clinton has begun the process of deciding how and by whom his transition to the presidency will be managed. Thousands of top federal jobs, including White House staff positions and 16 cabinet

posts, await new occupants. But there was no indication that any would be filled in the next few days.

In Moscow, an aide to Mr. Yeltsin said a meeting between the two men would be desirable and could be accomplished at a time suitable to Mr. Clinton, who takes office Jan. 20. In his call Thursday, Mr. Clinton said he offered general support for the democratic and free-market reforms under way in Russia. The two met in Washington in June during the election campaign.

George Mamedov, Russia's deputy foreign minister, said Mr. Yeltsin's message to Mr. Clinton suggested greater cooperation on economic affairs and proposed further cuts in nuclear weapons, as well as measures to prevent the proliferation of missile technology. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

In Washington, President George Bush scolded rumors that he planned a visit to Moscow in the waning days of his tenure, and he headed for a long weekend at the presidential retreat in Camp David, Maryland.

Mr. Clinton, who is still the governor of Arkansas, returned to his office inside the capitol after a morning jog on Thursday. Aides had to scurry to find the keys to the office's locked door.

In a televised interview late Wednesday, Mr. Clinton characterized the transition process as "mind-boggling," but he vowed to continue a hands-on approach. He said he wanted to "focus like a laser beam on this economy."

There's a massive amount of work to be done," he said. Foreign policy will come into play, he said, "in part as it affects the economy."

Mr. Clinton reportedly plans to move to temporary quarters in Washington in the next month to direct the transition. As expected, there was an explosion of press speculation about who might be appointed to direct the transition and to the various cabinet and White House posts.

That process was made all the more intriguing by Mr. Clinton's promise during the campaign to select Republicans and independents as well as fellow Democrats. Among those whose stock appeared to be falling was Mickey Kantor, the campaign chairman.

Various press accounts indicated that his role in private life as a lawyer with a lobbying firm might be seen as a handicap.

Michael Walsh, chief executive officer of the energy giant Teneeco, was quoted Thursday as saying that "nothing less than the future of the presidency" rests on Mr. Clinton's appointment of a treasury secretary.

"I have more responsibilities now," Mr. Clinton said in the interview Wednesday, with ABC News. "I'm exhilarated by it," he said.

The demands on Mr. Clinton, 46, are enormous, but the president-elect said he would have little time to revel in his election or thank all those who helped make it possible. His own management style, shown in his work as governor of Arkansas for 12 years and in the yearlong campaign that he mounted, indicates that he will be deeply involved in all principal decisions.

"I'm a very active, hands-on person," Mr. Clinton said. "It's my style. It's the way I govern here. It's the kind of president I expect to be."

"I want to be involved with people, and I want to be involved with them, not just in having nice personal relationships, but in working relationships and getting things done."

★ TRANSITION NOTES ★

He's 'Nice,' Germans Say; Yeltsin Wants Talks

WASHINGTON — Foreign reaction to Bill Clinton's election continued to emerge in varied form. A sampling:

- A poll indicated that 86 percent of Germans believe Mr. Clinton would be good for their country and also would revive the U.S. economy. Nearly nine of every 10 described Mr. Clinton as "nice" or "very nice," the Wicket Institute said.
- President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia proposed a summit meeting with Mr. Clinton to set "a new agenda for Russian-American cooperation."
- Russian newspapers said Mr. Clinton's domestic priorities would force him to reduce U.S. involvement overseas, and they urged him to take a softer line on Iran, the official Russian press agency reported.
- Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy of France, a Socialist, said that the election was a rejection of the policies of the 1980s and that American voters wanted government to take a stronger role in the economy. (AP)

Republicans Did Their Best to Smear Clinton

WASHINGTON — President George Bush and his team are widely accused of having misunderstood the electorate's yearning for a broad discussion of significant issues. As Jack Kemp, secretary of housing and urban development, put it, voters this year "want to know what you are for, not what you are against."

But Mr. Bush's campaign advisers spent far more effort trying to focus unfavorable attention on Mr. Clinton. In one such case, with little more than a week to go in the campaign, reporters received repeated calls from officials in the Bush campaign or other Republicans offering the same basic story: Mr. Clinton was having an affair, the Secret Service knew about it, and someone should write a story about it.

On Monday night less than 24 hours before voting began, Representative Guy Vander Jagt, Republican of Michigan, held a news conference in Omaha, Nebraska, and went public with the allegation. No one covered the Vander Jagt assertion except for the local television affiliate, but the congressman sent media outlets throughout Washington a transcript of the press conference.

In response, a spokeswoman for the Secret Service said the Vander Jagt remarks were "unfounded."

The whispering campaign was preceded by others questioning Mr. Clinton's version of his draft record, his health, his marriage and his patriotism. The president, in a move widely believed by Republicans to have backfired, suggested darkly in one interview that Mr. Clinton's visit to Moscow was a Rhodes scholar was suspect. He frequently raised questions about Mr. Clinton's draft history. About the only subject the president himself did not discuss was Mr. Clinton's marriage. But his surrogates did.

For "The Quayle Quarterly," No More Material

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut — The presidential election result means the end of *The Quayle Quarterly*, a magazine that has thrived on a steady diet of Dan Quayle's gaffes. The review will shut down when the vice president makes his career change, but not before a farewell issue with headlines such as "Democracy Without Dan?" and "Get a Job."

Quote-Unquote

Harry McPherson, an elder of the Democratic Party, "I'm struck by the parallels to 1960. Congress kept passing bills that Eisenhower vetoed. Congress couldn't override when Kennedy came in, he gave that glorious speech on the jobboard Capitol steps, then went to work passing bills from the previous year. We may see that again."

Awake From Politics

● Smuggling charges have been dismissed against a Malaysian tour guide accused of trying to bring two illegal immigrants into the United States in a group of two dozen travelers. The guide, Chai Kehong Chooing, and the travelers who were detained Oct. 21 at Logan International Airport in Boston, were ordered immediately deported by a U.S. magistrate.

● Openly gay, sexually active people cannot serve as a minister of any of its 11,500 churches, the highest court of the Presbyterian Church (USA) has ruled. The surprise ruling nullified the hiring of a lesbian as a co-pastor of a church in Rochester, New York.

● In a debate on the government's ability to curb unpopular or even dangerous religious practices, the U.S. Supreme Court appeared likely to declare a ban by the city of Hialeah, Florida, on animal sacrifice unconstitutional. The justices were seemingly imperiled by the City of Hialeah's defense of a law that forbids the ritual killing of animals while permitting the ending of animals' lives through hunting, commercial slaughter, pest control and euthanasia.

● A leading AIDS researcher is under investigation by Defense Department officials after accusations that he may have overstated the therapeutic effects of an experimental vaccine, a protein known as gp-160, against the disease. The researcher is Dr. Robert Redfield of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.

● Being overweight as a teenager can lead to life-threatening chronic disease in adulthood, even if the youngster later sheds the excess weight, according to new findings from a study spanning more than 60 years.

● Five homeless men were arrested in connection with the beating of an ABC News reporter, Gary Slogoff, 53, during a robbery, the police said in Santa Monica, California.

● The Coast Guard has suspended its active search for the 72-foot Atlantic, a trawler from New Bedford, Massachusetts, that disappeared last week with his crew of five southeast of Nantucket Island.

● Felicia Morgan, 35, who claimed she was suffering from "urban psychosis" caused by inner-city violence when she fatally shot a girl for her leather coat, was not insane at the time, a Milwaukee jury found. AP, NYT, UPY

POLICY: Clinton's Statement a Signal to Adversaries

(Continued from page 1)

Somalia or a potential breakdown of the Arab-Israeli peace talks, could be enough to derail Mr. Clinton's plans to be first and foremost a domestic president.

As Defense Secretary Dick Cheney remarked on the eve of the election: "I would put forward the proposition that the next set of American policymakers will face tougher challenges, more difficult problems than anything we have had to deal with over the course of the last four or five years."

Mr. Clinton's statement was also intended to be a note of reassurance to longtime allies. When he said he wanted to "reaffirm the essential continuity of American foreign policy," he did so with the knowledge that certain important U.S. allies, like Saudi Arabia, Japan and some European nations, are uneasy about the passing of the Bush administration, with which they had worked closely.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia had a strong personal relationship with Mr. Bush, with whom he planned the Gulf war, and the Saudis were quietly rooting for his re-election. The Japanese are very wary of the protectionist instincts within the Democratic Party, as opposed to Mr. Bush's unabashed free-trade

instincts, and the Europeans have always been more comfortable with Mr. Bush's unambitious realpolitik view of the world than traditional liberal democratic instincts.

Mr. Clinton, aides said, wanted to get off on the right foot with all of them by signaling from the outset that there will be much more continuity in foreign policy than might have been suggested by the heated campaign debates.

With an eye to problems he might inherit, and seeking to put the best face on them, Mr. Clinton declared that he looked forward to "working closely with President Bush to insure continuity in global affairs of interest to all Americans, from continued progress in the Middle East peace talks, to completing negotiations on the details of the START II arms-control agreement, to making progress toward a good agreement on our world trade talks, to bolstering Russia's fledgling democracy, to working toward peaceful resolution of the conflict in the republics of the former Yugoslavia, to assisting the victims of famine in Somalia."

Mr. Clinton, aides said, specifically mentioned the Arab-Israeli peace talks because all the parties are returning to Washington on Monday to resume negotiations, which have been stalled on all fronts except for Israel and Jordan.

The message Mr. Clinton wanted to send to both Arabs and Israelis, aides said, is that progress in their peace talks will be a foreign-policy priority. The negotiators, they said, should therefore remain seriously engaged and not withhold concessions just to see what will happen after he takes office.

Although Mr. Clinton indicated his intention to maintain the continuity of American foreign policy in the Gulf, he may not have the resources to do it. At the end of December, Turkey is scheduled to decide whether it will continue to let its air bases be used as part of the Gulf War military coalition, and for maintaining the no-fly zone over northern Iraq and the relief effort for Iraq Kurds.

At the moment, political sentiment in Turkey is running strongly against remaining in the coalition. U.S. military operations in the Gulf are built on three pillars: Saudi Arabian bases, Turkish bases and American naval power. If Turkey pulls out, it would seriously diminish that triad.

"If you want to keep Saddam in a box, you need to be able to keep the lid on," one Clinton adviser said, "and that is not going to be easy without Turkey."

—THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

More Results From House Races

Following is a list of winners in races for the House of Representatives that did not appear in Thursday's editions. The numbers indicate congressional districts. An (I) signifies incumbent.

State	Winner																								
ARIZONA	1 Sam Copperson (D)																								
CALIFORNIA	1 Dan Hamburg (D)	2 Nally Herger (R (I))	3 Vic Fazio (D (I))	4 John Doofelt (R (I))	5 Robert T. Matsui (D (I))	6 Lynn Woolsey (D (I))	7 George Miller (D (I))	8 Nancy Pelosi (D (I))	9 Ronald V. Dellums (D (I))	10 Bill Bakker (R)	11 Richard Pombo (R)	12 Tom Lantos (D (I))	13 Fortney H. Stark (D (I))	14 Anna Eshoo (D)	15 Norman Mineta (D (I))	16 Don Edwards (D (I))									
	17 Leon Panetta (D (I))	18 Gary Condit (D (I))	19 Calvin Dooley (D (I))	21 Bill Thomas (R (I))	22 Michael Huffington (R (I))	23 Elton Gallegly (R (I))	24 Anthony C. Bonfante (D (I))	25 Howard McKee (R)	26 Howard L. Berman (D (I))	27 Carlos J. Moorhead (R (I))	28 David Dreier (R (I))	29 Henry A. Waxman (D (I))	30 Xavier Becerra (D (I))	31 Matthew G. Martinez (D (I))	32 Julian C. Dixon (D (I))	33 Lucille Roybal-Allard (D)	34 Estelle Torres (D (I))	35 Maxine Waters (D (I))	36 Jane Harman (D)	37 Walter Tucker (D)	38 Steve Horn (R)	39 Edward Royce (R)	40 Jerry Lewis (D (I))	41 Jay Kim (R)	42 George Brown Jr. (D (I))
CONNECTICUT	2 Sam Gejdenson (D (I))																								
MICHIGAN	8 Bob Carr (D (I))																								
MINNESOTA	2 David Minge (D)	7 Collin Peterson (D (I))																							
NEW YORK	1 Geo. Hochbrueckner (D (I))	3 Peter King (R)																							
OREGON	1 Elizabeth Furse (D)																								

BUSH: How a Fundamental Lack of Vision, and of Campaign Sense, Undid a Presidency

(Continued from page 1)

himself with politically tone-deaf economic advisers who were reviled by the conservatives who helped elect the president.

"As down home as he and Barbara were" said one old friend of the president, "after a while they got used to the idea that they were in the White House and that's the way it ought to be."

It was a measure of Mr. Bush's alienation that as late as Saturday, Mr. Teeter was telling reporters on the president's final campaign train trip through Wisconsin that they were still working on consolidating the Republicans' base. And it was not until Saturday morning that Mr. Bush began to realize that he might have underestimated Bill Clinton, when the president said that he had dropped 10 points after internal tracking polls Thursday night showed the election in a dead-heat at 39-to-39. Many of the respondents on Friday night had mentioned the day's news reports suggesting there was more to his role in the Iran-contra scandal than he had admitted.

"Our numbers just went in the tank after that," said a senior campaign adviser, who believed the Iran-contra report was the most damaging thing that happened in the stretch, along with the bite that Mr. Perot took out of Mr. Bush's support in Louisiana, Ohio, Michigan and New Jersey.

There were sharp paradoxes here. Mr. Bush had made a point of distinguishing himself from the Reagan style as soon as he was elected, implying that his predecessor was too packaged, too handled and too out-of-touch.

"Wake me, shake me," Mr. Bush said at his first post-election news conference in 1988, responding to a question that recalled the time that Reagan was not awakened to deal with the Soviet Union's downing of a South Korean airliner.

"The joke is he speaks of himself as a hands-on person when he's as hands-off as Reagan in his own way," said a Bush intimate outside the administration, who could talk for an hour straight at the top of his lungs about the way the president had surrounded himself with second-rate talent and clones. "He was only comfortable with a damn white-bread crowd, a bunch of white male Protestants, numbers-crunchers and bean-counters. He lacked a Lee Atwater."

He also lacked any women in his governing inner circle, and on Wednesday top campaign officials were muttering that lack of diversity in the mix of advice the president received.

"The place where we really got killed was in the suburbs, where Republican women left us," said a Bush campaign official, who believes it was a mistake, given the party's unyielding anti-abortion stance, to veto the family leave bill. There was a debate within the campaign in September about whether the president should re-

verse his position and sign the bill, which would have required employers to give leaves to workers for medical and family emergencies.

Margaret D. Tutwiler, Mr. Baker's chief aide, argued in favor of a reversal and Mr. Darman, Boyden Gray and Mr. Quayle argued against the idea because it would give Mr. Bush an appearance of wavering. Mr. Baker was uncharacteristically undecided.

Everything about the Republican campaign seemed three beats behind a strange phenomenon known as the fact that Mr. Baker was considered "the gold standard for running presidential campaigns in this era," as James Carville, the Clinton strategist, said Wednesday.

Mr. Baker, who deeply resented the move and loathed the prospect of being a handkerchief more, waited until the last minute to move to the White House from the State Department.

Many of Mr. Baker's own aides agreed with Mr. Carville's assessment that the Republican convention was "idiotic," and many high-level Republicans privately pronounced themselves ashamed of the strident tone.

Mary Malin, the deputy campaign manager, went to the president to complain that the party was getting an image of being "intolerant" and "homophobic," but Mr. Bush seemed surprised that she could say that.

He had handed off responsibility for the tone of the convention to his former aide, Craig Fuller, who felt that a dramatic play was needed to consolidate the disenchanted conservative base. Mr. Baker refused to become engaged in the convention planning, only reviewing Mr. Bush's speech, because he took a brief vacation in Wyoming after his efforts in the Middle East.

After the convention, Mr. Baker was never able to focus Mr. Bush as tightly as he had in 1988. Even campaign officials who admired Mr. Baker said it was clear to everyone inside that he had lost his edge, and was much more indecisive and not sure of his own judgment.

Mr. Baker, who had spent much of the last four years out of the campaign and relying on old instincts that were now out of sync, his campaign staffers said, adding that he was slow to pick up on the Perot-inspired revolution in media. Mr. Bush, a senior campaign official said, "waited way too long to go the Larry King route."

Mr. Baker decided to hide in the White House, avoid the press that he had once courted so brilliantly. "He wasn't sharp, he wasn't bouncing up every day by dealing with press questions," a campaign official said.

With Mr. Baker working hard but in a slump, fearing he would end up on the cover of a magazine with James Carville, as though he had never been a statesman, Mr. Bush was left more to his own devices.

The president did not keep

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VOTE '92 / WORKING WITH CONGRESS



President-elect Bill Clinton with his mother, Virginia Kelley, in Little Rock, Arkansas.

AGENDA: Clinton to Unleash a Flurry of Initiatives

(Continued from page 1)

rooms and other subsidized perks for top officials.

Requiring political appointees to sign a pledge barring lobbying of their government agencies for five years after they leave office. The limit now is one year.

The Clinton team says it wants Congress to pass within the first 100 days a combination of tax incentives and public works spending to stimulate the economy — which perhaps would mean delaying at first his campaign pledge to cut the deficit. As for other major legislative aims — health-care reform, welfare reform and job training — Clinton aides have given themselves a 100-day deadline to submit legislation to Congress in these areas but do not expect passage that early.

Mr. Clinton's friends say he talks about keeping his legislative agenda broad enough to take full advantage of his mandate for economic change, but lean and focused enough to avoid clogging the House Ways and Means Committee with so much legislation that nothing gets accomplished.

Nevertheless, one friend recalls asking Mr. Clinton in June which transition model he would follow: Ronald Reagan, who in his first 100 days focused on one big proposal for budget and tax reform — and got it through — or Jimmy Carter, who pressed ahead with 11 equal proposals so complex and controversial that virtually none succeeded.

Mr. Clinton said that of course he would follow the Reagan model, and then ticked off a laundry list of initiatives he would propose.

"Sounds to me more like Jimmy Carter," his friend told him.

Mr. Clinton's immediate priority will be to choose the key members of his economic team: chief of staff, director of the Office of Management and Budget, chief of his Council of Economic Advisors, secretary of the Treasury and White House liaison with Congress, which will be a critical job in his administration.

Already, rivalries are building. During the last two weeks of the campaign, staffers at the Clinton-Gore campaign headquarters in Little Rock, Arkansas, were playing a game that could best be called: "Did-you-see-who-just-walked-by-with-his-resumé?" It was usually said in disgust, because as the Clinton victory became more certain, the young staff at the campaign headquarters became more resentful of the job seekers who haunted Little Rock like apparitions from the Democratic past.

For the first time since the start of the Cold War, the fight for 16 cabinet posts and 8,500 other political appointments is being fought along generational than ideological lines. Officials who served in the middle ranks of the Carter, Johnson and even Kennedy administrations, bursting with ambition after 12 years in the wilderness, are already clamoring for high-level Clinton administration jobs.

Mr. Clinton for many years and share a lot of the same basic instincts — a group that includes Robert Reich, the Harvard economist; Roger Altman, an investment banker and former Treasury official; Ira Magaziner, a consultant; Eli J. Segal, a Boston businessman; and Susan Thomases, a lawyer and campaign aide.

The dilemma is that while Mr. Clinton is clearly committed to bringing in new blood, "You also don't want people who don't know where the bathroom is, because there is so much to be done so quickly," as one adviser put it.

Whoever Mr. Clinton chooses, the appointments will almost certainly have to be accompanied by bureaucratic restructuring to reflect Mr. Clinton's appreciation for the link between politics and government.

As for the longer-term policy initiatives, the top priority will be an economic stimulus package, which Mr. Clinton and his aides say they

But while Mr. Clinton and his aides insist that they will not go to middle-class taxpayers to finance economic stimulation, they have not ruled increasing the deficit in the short term.

"The question," said one economic adviser to Mr. Clinton, "is if the economy is still dead in the water in January, will we need some sort of net stimulus, something that is not just revenue neutral."

"I think the stock market is already anticipating this," he said. The president-elect's fear of bloating the deficit, they say, is counter-balanced by his concern that his campaign promises have created expectations for a miraculous economic fix.

"The big issue out there is what should be in the first legislative package," said Mr. Reich, a key economic adviser to Mr. Clinton during the campaign. "The sub-issue is, how do you handle expectations? The problems are deep and longstanding, and therefore easy, quick, visible successes will be hard to come by."

Some advisers have suggested that the president-elect do an "audit" of the nation's economic condition as of Jan. 20th. That is, lay out in a nationwide broadcast with graphs and charts in simple terms exactly where the economy is, or as Clinton aides contend, exactly what a mess 12 years of Republican rule have left them. This audit, one aide suggested, would then serve as a baseline to measure accomplishments or failures.

Another worry Clinton aides seem to share is that since a lot of the new spending in any economic growth package would go into public works projects, the possibilities for a pork-barrel feast — doling out projects as political rewards — are enormous.

"We have to think very carefully about where money will go without looking porkish," said a Clinton adviser. "That means making sure that the projects are high priority in anybody's book. Otherwise people are just going to say: 'There go the Democrats. They came back and started throwing money everywhere.'"

Whatever happens, once the economic-jobs program is on its way, Clinton aides say they expect his proposals for health care and welfare reform, improving the environment, and college tuition in return for government service all to be broached with Congress in some form or another during his first 100 days.

But officials say they do not expect these to be passed that fast. That would also apply to Mr. Clinton's proposals for a family leave law, and campaign finance reform.

Money is part of the problem, but even more important is the lack of consensus on how to approach controversial issues like health care and welfare reform.

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Legislative Barons Will Test Clinton's Agility

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When President-elect Bill Clinton comes to grips with the 103rd Congress next year, he will find neither the intense political gridlock that gripped Washington during the Bush administration nor a compliant legislature ready to respond to his every command.

Instead, Mr. Clinton is likely to be confronted by something in between — a largely Democratic but free-wheeling group of legislators who hunger for results but chafe at discipline, unaccustomed to dealing with a president of their own party and used to calling the shots for the party themselves.

The experience will test his agility as he tries to satisfy the legislative barons who control the fate of his programs without ceding them the power to dictate every clause.

A student of history, Mr. Clinton will remember Washington's last all-Democratic government in the late 1970s, when President Jimmy Carter failed to heed the touchy sensitivities of the barons and paid for it for four years.

Nor will the Democrats be his only concern. The last votes were hardly counted before Republicans such as the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, signaled that his honeymoon was likely to be short.

Claiming to represent the "57 percent" majority of Americans who voted for President George Bush or the independent Ross

Fero, Mr. Dole wished the new president well and then told him he had no mandate, no coalitions and no excuses.

"It's not going to be all a bed of roses for Governor Clinton," Mr. Dole said. The Democrats' "excuses for gridlock and bad legislation are over," he added. "If they fail, and Mr. Clinton can learn from Mr. Car-

between the two. While Mr. Carter failed to consult congressional leaders and his aides gave them short shrift when they called the White House, Mr. Clinton is attentive to legislators' needs and likes the give-and-take of lawmaking, they said.

The Democrats' 'excuses for gridlock and bad legislation are over. If they fail, they are the problem, they are the gridlock. Blaming George Bush won't work any more.'

Bob Dole, Senate minority leader



Mary Highlander/The Associated Press

ter's other mistakes, including an overloading of the congressional circuits when, shortly after taking office, he dumped more legislation on Congress that it could handle, they added.

Anxious to avoid suggestions that Mr. Clinton could fall into the same traps that ensnared Mr. Carter in his quarrelsome dealings with Congress, Democrats went out of their way to stress the differences they see

ter's other mistakes, including an overloading of the congressional circuits when, shortly after taking office, he dumped more legislation on Congress that it could handle, they added.

Mr. Clinton has shown "remarkable skill" in dealing with legislators and will enjoy a "good relationship" with Democrats in Con-

In Winner's Hands, Elements of a New Coalition

By Thomas B. Edsall

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Various factions within the Democratic Party that long have sparred with one another are taking credit for Tuesday's presidential victory and for the creation of what many say is the first coalition in more than a quarter century that can produce sustained victories for the party.

One of President-elect Bill Clinton's first political burdens will be to contain the tensions already surfacing among the party's competing factions.

Leaders of the right-center wing said their work pressuring the party toward the political middle was critical to Mr. Clinton's election.

"Our efforts to provide reality therapy for the party were maybe as important as anything that happened to help convince the Democratic Party that we had to win the middle class," said Al From, the president of the Democratic Leadership Council.

"Without that, this party would have sailed along," he said, "think-

ing that the only problem was that Michael Dukakis was a bad candidate or a bad messenger, or that if we can only energize our base, we can win."

From the left, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson contended that Mr. Clinton had won because he campaigned on such themes as investing in the nation's infrastructure

and support for gay rights, health-care overhaul and family leave.

And from the self-described progressive wing of the party, an organization called the Citizens Transition Project has produced a 1,200-page document, "Changing America: Blueprints for a New Democracy," that details a proposed administration agenda, including a \$60 billion-a-year capital investment program, continued low interest rates, and changed labor-management relations.

The core of the Clinton campaign was the development of political strategies designed to bridge the difference among these fac-

cial political electoral coalition into one that can govern.

To win the election, Mr. Clinton focused on the deteriorating economy as a theme to unite disparate classes and interests, and fused that with a rhetoric honoring the work ethic and challenging the welfare system. The rhetoric was designed to restore Democratic loyalties among white working-class voters.

The success of Mr. Clinton's strategy is apparent in the numbers. Exit polling by Voter Research & Surveys showed a black-white presidential coalition with a preponderance of voters in the working class and lower middle class.

Mr. Clinton did not win a plurality of white voters, although his 39 percent was virtually a statistical tie with President George Bush's 41 percent. That represents a major gain for the Democrats. The Democratic presidential nominees in 1984 and 1988, Walter F. Mondale and Michael S. Dukakis, were decisively rejected by white voters.

At the same time, Mr. Clinton maintained traditional Democratic

margins among black voters and piled up almost equally massive margins among Jewish voters. He also won the suburban vote.

Mr. Clinton carried every income group earning \$50,000 or less, compared with Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Mondale, who were crushed among lower-middle-class voters with family incomes of \$25,000 to \$35,000.

If Mr. Carter's victory was based on the fluke of the Watergate scandal, Mr. Clinton's election marks the first Democratic success in the ongoing struggle, begun in 1968, based on the competition between a Democratic Party trying to build a coalition based on economics and a Republican coalition energized by such issues as crime, busing, affirmative action and family values.

In the flush of victory, major Democratic factions are prepared to take a highly conciliatory approach to the Clinton administration. This surface peace is sure to come under strain as Mr. Clinton begins to make legislative proposals and major appointments.

Mexican Vote-Watchers Learn From Chicago

Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Mexican election officials saw Chicago's political machine in action, seeking parallels between the experience of a city long dominated by Democrats, and that of Mexico, where one party has ruled for 62 years.

"We found remarkable resemblances to Mexico," said one of the team after the voting on Tuesday. He said the group was investigating several aspects of Chicago politics, including "looking at the way a single-party machine assures the loyalty of its followers."

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Treaty Commitment Is Intact, But Major's Position Is Fragile

By Erik Ipsen

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major survived his latest run through the political gauntlet in Parliament with his commitment to the Maastricht treaty intact but with the fragility of his political position little changed.

The vote was intended to demonstrate Mr. Major's mastery of his own party to restore his political standing after all of his difficulties, but in many ways it was out all that successful," said Andrew Britton, director of the National Institute for Economic & Social Research.

Mr. Major said Thursday that ratification of the Treaty on European Union would not be possible until after a second Danish referendum in May. John Smith, the Labor Party leader, denounced the timetable, saying it was the price Mr. Major had had to pay for permitting "Euro-skepticism" to back him in Wednesday night's vote supporting Maastricht.

Having won the vote by only 3, votes, with 26 members of his own Conservative Party voting against him and another 6 abstaining, the

prime minister could claim victory for his stance on Maastricht if not the personal vindication he might have liked.

But it now seems certain that the treaty will eventually be ratified. Mr. Major will be able chair next month's summit meeting in Edinburgh, once construed as the highlight of Britain's six-month EC presidency, with his European credibility restored.

Alan Davies, the chief economist for Barclays Bank, called Wednesday's vote an "important turning point." He noted that "Maastricht, a problem which has bedeviled him for months, is over. It is over and that is the end of it."

Final approval of the treaty is expected to be as much as six months off, but barring unforeseen problems from Denmark, Britain looks set to say "Yes."

Essential to that reading is the assumption that the alliance between Conservative skeptics and the Labor Party will not be reformed. Labor had used the government's bill to generate Wednesday's vote of confidence in Mr. Major, but otherwise remains staunchly pro-Europe.

On the home front, Mr. Major faces another hurdle Thursday, when his chancellor of the exchequer returns to Parliament to unveil the government's spending plans.

Having restated its commitment to a ceiling of £244.5 billion (£379 billion), the government has little choice but to stick by it — even though the ceiling was set in far happier times, when unemployment payments, for instance, were not digging so deeply into the public purse.

In order to hit its ambitiously stingy spending goal, the government is widely expected to announce some kind of freeze on public-sector wages. That move may unleash a new wave of discontent. Given the response that greeted last month's move — subsequently reconsidered — to close 31 coal mines and lay off 30,000 miners, a public-sector pay freeze is risky.

The specter of widespread social unrest, with miners joining nurses and other public employees, could deal the government a very nasty blow," said Mr. Davies.

To soften the blow, Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont will probably have some good news as well. A further 1 percent cut in interest rates is almost universally assumed to be in place for next week, plus moves to speed up capital spending plans.

Long Ratification Process

Mr. Major, who had earlier told EC leaders he hoped to make progress on the ratification bill before Christmas, told Parliament the "full and proper discussion" it required meant the process could be lengthy, Reuters reported.



Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd heading for a cabinet meeting Thursday on Downing Street.

Irish Leader Loses Vote of Confidence

By James F. Clarity

DUBLIN — The coalition that has governed Ireland since 1989 collapsed Thursday after Prime Minister Albert Reynolds lost a vote of confidence in parliament.

Mr. Reynolds had the Presidential Commission dissolve the 166-member parliament and set Nov. 25 for a general election and for a national referendum on abortion. The commission was consulted because the president, Mary Robinson, is on an official trip to Australia and New Zealand.

While members of parliament opened their campaigns with partisan speeches before the vote, the Roman Catholic bishops, enormously influential in this predominantly Catholic country, issued their long-awaited opinion on the government's proposal to change the constitution to permit abortion in limited circumstances. The bishops said the proposal was "basically flawed," but they did not say how people should vote.

The fall of the government, which Mr. Reynolds had headed since February, since replacing Charles J. Haughey, came after the withdrawal Wednesday of his coalition partners, the Progressive Democrats, led by Industry Minister Desmond O'Malley, who provided the six votes that permitted Mr. Reynolds to govern.

The withdrawal followed two weeks of bitter public dispute between Mr. Reynolds and Mr. O'Malley, each accusing the other of having deceived the public in hearings by a special tribunal looking into allegations of fraud in the billion-dollar Irish beef industry.

But the beef battle was widely seen as a pretext for both party leaders to maneuver for advantage in the next parliamentary election. Constitutionally, there is no need for an election until 1994.

Mr. Reynolds had made it clear he wanted his party, Fianna Fail, to win a majority in the next election so it could be free of the Progressive Democrats. The Progressive Democrats, who splintered from Fianna Fail in 1985, seek to enhance their role as kingmakers. The opposition parties, Fine Gael, with 55 seats; Labor, 15 seats; and Democratic Left, 6 seats, and smaller groups and independents all voted against Mr. Reynolds.

The vote on the confidence motion was 88 to 77. All the opposition leaders blamed Mr. Reynolds for the country's stagnant economy, with an unemployment rate of 20 percent, double the European Community rate. Mr. Reynolds blamed the economic situation largely on "the vicious international recession."

The government's abortion proposals include constitutional amendments that would guarantee the right to travel abroad for abortions, as an estimated 4,000 Irish women do annually, to receive information on the availability of abortion in foreign clinics.

The government proposal excludes suicide threats, rape or incest as grounds for legal abortion, but would permit it in cases in which "termination is necessary to save the life, as distinct from the health, of the mother."

The government has said that if the constitutional proposals were defeated, it would amend the law by legislation.

Yeltsin Shifts Staff Over Ethnic Unrest

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin, responding to unrest in Russia and its former Soviet neighbors, has dismissed his top adviser on nationalist conflicts and named a new troubleshooter of higher rank for ethnic problems.

A presidential spokesman on Thursday confirmed the dismissal of Galina Starovoitova, Mr. Yeltsin's adviser on ethnic affairs since his election last year and arguably the most prominent woman in Russian politics. No reason was given.

Izar-Tass said the president named Sergei Shakhrai as chairman of the State Committee on Ethnic Policy and upgraded him to deputy prime minister. The moves appeared linked to the outbreak of unrest within Russia's borders last week for the first time since the breakup of the Soviet Union last year.

Izar-Tass said Thursday that the

death toll from clashes between North Ossetians and Ingush in the northern Caucasus now stood at 115.

Mr. Yeltsin responded by sending 3,000 troops to the region and imposing a state of emergency. But commentators have blamed the government for failing to anticipate the outbreak of violence.

Russian troops entered several villages in North Ossetia on Thursday to disarm Ossetian and Ingush militants, Izar-Tass reported.

The Ingush, who are Sunni Muslims, claim the Prigorodny region of North Ossetia as their historic homeland. They held the region until Stalin accused them of Nazi collaboration and deported them to Kazakhstan and Siberia.

The Ingush were allowed to return home in the 1950s and about 100,000 live in North Ossetia and Chechnia and Ingushetia.

(Reuters, AP)

Increasing Coordination Seen in German Attacks

HAMBURG — A senior security official said Thursday that 1,000 acts of rightist violence had occurred in Germany in the last two months and that rightist groups were increasingly coordinating attacks.

"It is taking on more and more the character of political organization," said Ernst Uhlirau, head of the Hamburg office of Germany's domestic counterintelligence service.

Mr. Uhlirau said at a news conference that fringe rightist groups were acquiring weapons and staging mob assaults on non-Germans so often "that the state's monopoly on the use of force has been invalidated in some cases."

"The attacks have become a signal for right-wing extremists that they can take the law into their own hands, in the form of a baseball bat or rock," he said.

The police had registered 1,800 incidents of arson, assault and other violence by racist rightist gangs this year, including 1,000 since late August when youths besieged an immigrant hostel in Rostock for a week before being dispersed by the police.

About 1,500 attacks were recorded

in 1991 and just 130 in 1990, Mr. Uhlirau said. The rapid increase in violence has coincided with a growing influx of foreign asylum-seekers — a record 500,000 are expected this year.

Ignatz Bubis, a German Jewish official, accused justice authorities on Thursday of a lax response to the violence and said that some Jews were considering emigrating.

"Those who throw explosives into homes and desecrate cemeteries and memorials should not just be sent home after having their identity documents checked by police," Mr. Bubis said in a Berlin newspaper interview. "If perpetrators and imitators are to be deterred, then tougher penalties must be imposed."

Few rightists caught attacking foreigners are detained, and most of them are freed after identity checks. Trials are rare.

In the interview, Mr. Bubis expressed outrage at appearances of neo-Nazis on television talk shows.

"We're giving these guys a platform," he said. "This is wrong in a situation where ever more Jews in Germany are being tormented by threatening telephone calls and abusive letters."

BERLIN: No Bags Are Packed

(Continued from page 1) the 15 million poor and dissatisfied people who lived under Communism until 1990.

Bonn seems a long way off to many of those people.

"I've been to Bonn," said Burkhard Senst, a 23-year-old unemployed man in Greifswald, on the Baltic Sea coast 600 miles (975 kilometers) away. "They don't know anything about Eastern Germany in Bonn. Bonn is isolated and provincial."

But then Mecklenburg, where Greifswald is, seems in a different world from Bonn, where civil servants start home on weekday afternoons at 3:30 and even earlier on Fridays, and — as long as the capital remains here — are secure in their jobs. In much of Eastern Germany, nearly half the working population has been unemployed since unification.

Bonn, a university town that became the West German capital in part because Chancellor Konrad Adenauer came from a village nearby, is closer to Brussels, Amsterdam or Paris than to Berlin in more ways than one.

And although Mr. Kohl, a Rhinelanders from farther upriver, in Mainz, skillfully seized the opportunity to unify the country two years ago, he seldom went east until the last few months. When he went, he often found himself confronted by angry crowds demanding why unification had left them as well off as they had expected.

Many East Germans have wondered whether the government's geographical remoteness makes it

easier to shunt off their problems. Few bureaucrats in Bonn listened, for example, when their Eastern colleagues warned that forcing foreign asylum-seekers into temporary shelters in stricken communities could lead to social tensions.

"The authorities in Bonn behave like an occupying force," said Markus Wolf, the former East German spy chief who, like most of the rest of the Communist leadership, is now facing trial for his actions while in office.

But even people who resented Communist rule sometimes find it difficult to get their concerns through to Bonn. Mr. Kohl shed no tears when Lothar de Maiziere, the former East German prime minister, had to resign as a deputy leader of the Christian Democratic Union on suspicion of having been an informant for the secret police.

But last week his party surprisingly replaced one of Mr. Kohl's four deputies, Defense Minister Volker Rübe, with Heinz Eggert, a man from "the new states," the politically correct designation for what used to be East Germany. The government health minister, Angela Merkel, the only East German in Mr. Kohl's 16-member cabinet, is also a deputy party leader.

Mr. Rübe, thought to be a potential successor to Mr. Kohl, tried to make the best of his defeat, joking that he had made a sacrifice — an involuntary one. Sacrificing for the East Germans is not a popular idea in Bonn, where the political backlash against a 7.5 percent tax surcharge to help rebuild the former East Germany is still being felt.

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INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Proven Winner So Far

First there were all the primaries he couldn't win. Then, when he began winning them, there was the nomination he nonetheless couldn't get because the party was uneasy about him and he had, self-evidently, a fatal "electability" problem. Then, after he had been nominated, there was the election he would finally lose on "trust" etc. Now that he is president-elect, what could be left? Well, he has no mandate, it is said, owing to the fact that he came away from the three-way race with less than a full 50 percent of the vote. In addition, his victory is being characterized by some as all but inevitable and automatic, a pure function of the floundering economy, as if his success had been a foregone conclusion a year ago when he announced for the race.

The truth is that Bill Clinton deserves congratulation not just for prevailing in the contest but for having waged a strong, smart and civil campaign. It is certainly the case that neither the size of his victory nor the nature of his campaign rhetoric provides a clear and specific mandate or 1-2-3 agenda for action that all can agree on. He indicated direction and purpose and some detail, but he left a lot open and enumerated more intentions than can conceivably be fulfilled or even pursued at once. Now he has to choose, establish priorities and try to enlarge the political constituency essential to achieving his purpose, what he calls "a mandate for economic change."

But there is no reason to doubt that Bill Clinton and Al Gore will make these choices, or to hope that they will be unable to translate their electoral victory into political influence in Congress. Their prospective new government has an enormous opportunity and a fund of goodwill that ordinarily comes with election to the White House. The early signs are that they are fully aware that both the opportunity and the goodwill can be squandered if they do not act quickly and also with discipline and discrimination in determining their early goals.

A great deal will depend on their colleagues in Congress (which itself withstood the election better than was commonly expected). The new dispensation — a Congress and executive branch controlled by the same party — is not in itself a guarantee of efficiency or even action. Anyone with a memory of earlier times when this was the situation will know that single-party control guarantees nothing. And in 1992 there clearly has been a kind of abrasive relationship between the Democratic leaders of Congress and the Clinton campaign, including Mr. Clinton himself. Presumably this will be smoothed over considerably and tidied up.

George Bush was graceful and gracious in his concession remarks. It was reminiscent of his first press conference, four years ago, as president-elect himself. There was the same sudden and startling transformation from a shrill campaign persona to an amiable, nice-guy self. And almost as much as happened four years ago, the attitude of others, seemed to be one of gratitude and relief, combined with an apparent eagerness to forget or discount the importance of

the nastiness and false insinuations that had gone before. In all the commentary to the cause of Mr. Bush's defeat you hardly heard mention of the character of the campaign he waged. It was simply said instead that his campaign aides had made a lot of mistakes and that, besides, given the economy, he never had a chance.

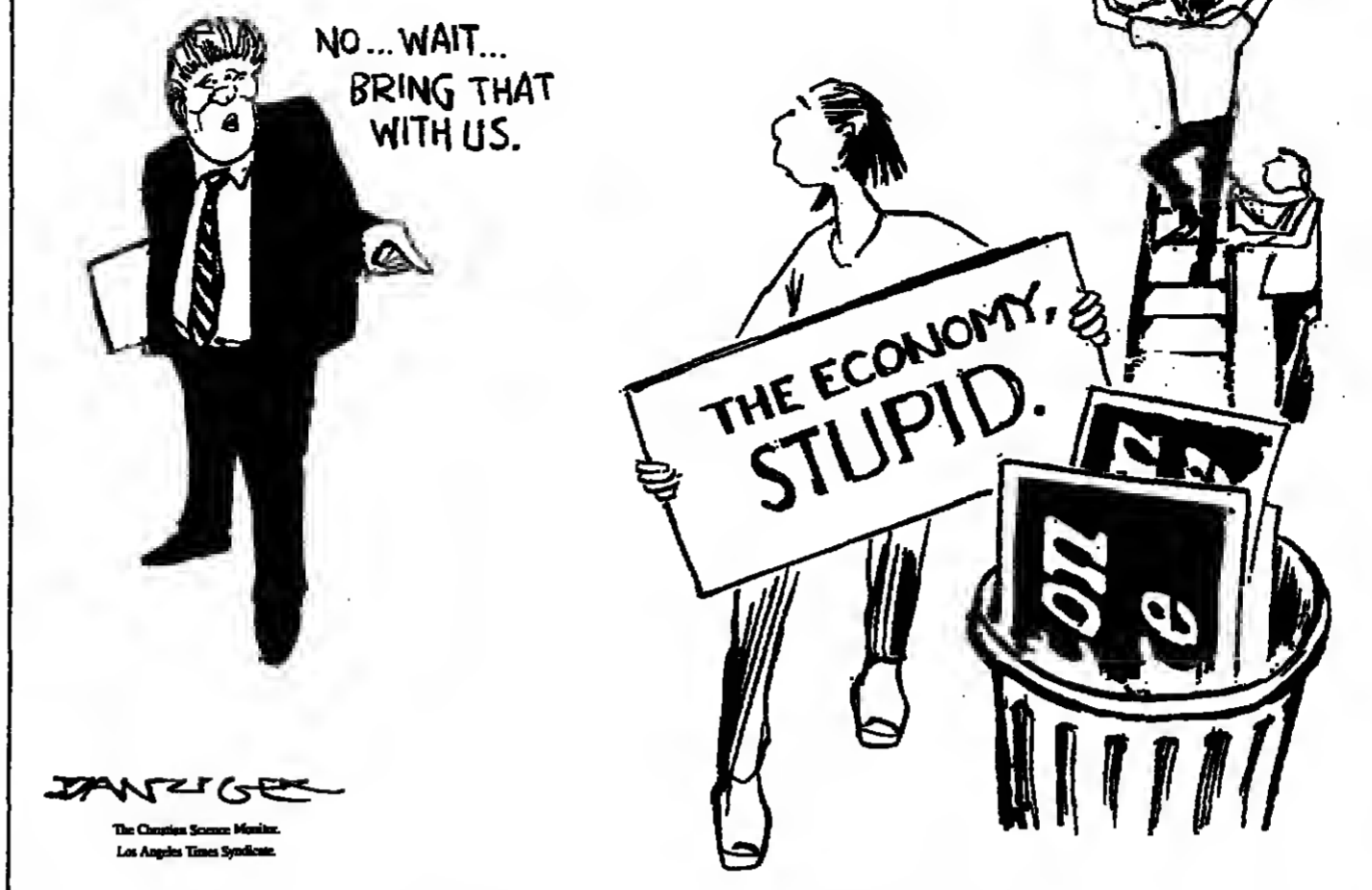
We are aware that the old saying about speaking nothing but good of the politically defeated is in play now. But it seems to us that it is wrong not to at least acknowledge a couple of truths about the Bush campaign — first that it was uncommonly personal and mean-spirited, and second that the techniques didn't work. Its failure should be noted well, and it should be regarded as the spectacular debacle it was, not as the newly acceptable norm.

This was George Bush's problem, the one that harmed him finally much more than it harmed his opponents. It was not just that he lacked some essential elements of a genuine program or that he chose to speak little about the one he had. The president who did some truly good things in his term of office and was capable of great generosity and courage somehow believed that for the political season he could change "mooles" and that the ease of display through campaign time or in the political crunch in government would not be taken seriously but be accepted as just a temporary necessity of getting or staying in office. But his victim was the president himself.

Among the comfortable distortions being put about just now is the one that holds Ross Perot somehow responsible for introducing a note of seriousness into the campaign. Not true — not even with regard to Mr. Perot's supposed strong suit of deficit reduction. Neither Mr. Clinton nor Mr. Bush dealt adequately with steps to remedy the deficit. But neither did Mr. Perot, who commissioned a study that came up with some glib recommendations, which he only briefly expounded in his hours of television commercials, sinking into the same kind of name-calling, personal bravado campaigning he condemned in the others. We do not think he was a hero. He raised a lot of expectations and hopes that he could not fulfill. He toyed with his constituents.

If there is one thing on which everyone can agree it is that having the campaign over in Washington is not particularly pretty. The outgoing group will be full of people pretending they never really supported their own policies; the incoming group will be in death struggles for positions of authority; the permanent establishment will be having its predictable crisis of nerves over what the social and professional pecking order will be in a rearranged political structure. So there are not many places the eye can rest with tranquility. One upbeat prospect could be the behavior of the new and old administrations and the newly elected Congress, if they can bring themselves to cooperate in a transition designed to get on with the urgent business — quickly.

— THE WASHINGTON POST



Jobs and the Deficit: Handling Both Won't Be Easy

WASHINGTON — Like John F. Kennedy, his political idol, President-elect Bill Clinton now must make good on a promise to "get this country moving again."

By Hobart Rowen

But Mr. Clinton faces a much more difficult task than did Mr. Kennedy: He must grapple with another, and contradictory, promise: to deal with the huge budget deficit. And in the face of the strong showing by Ross Perot, who focuses almost exclusively on the deficit issue, that is a commitment that he cannot ignore.

pan and Europe, which supply capital and provide markets for America, are facing economic downturns of their own. Thus Mr. Clinton is likely to lose the stimulus from American exports — one factor that helped Mr. Bush in the last four years.

On the other hand, Mr. Clinton stands to benefit from a creeping improvement in the economy, first seen in the surprising 2.7 percent growth rate in the initial report on third-quarter gross domestic product. Economists at the Chamber of Commerce (among the few who anticipated that trend) see something close to a 3 percent growth rate in the fourth quarter.

There are scattered signs that the credit crunch is easing, and one hears hints in Washington that the Federal Reserve, which hesitated to monkey around with interest rates during the election, will lower them at least once more, probably in December.

Mr. Shapiro printed out that "there already is a lot of stimulus in the system," with record low interest rates and a Bush projection for a fiscal 1993 deficit \$40 billion higher than the red ink for fiscal 1992.

One serious stumbling block facing Mr. Clinton's determination to get the economy rolling is that both Ja-

conversation from Little Rock, Rob Shapiro, who runs the think tank associated with Mr. Clinton's centrist Democratic Leadership Council, stressed that Mr. Clinton would stick to his pledges on the deficit.

To rejuvenate the economy, Mr. Shapiro said, Mr. Clinton rejected the conservative way (reducing taxes across the board) and the traditional liberal approach (tax and spend). "He believes there is a third way, by structural change, and by investing in long-term growth," Mr. Shapiro said.

Still, there is unlikely to be a return to high economic growth rates and low unemployment without the more basic long-term reforms promised by Mr. Clinton in rebuilding cities, schools and infrastructure. Incredibly difficult challenges remain to generate a national health care system, and to reform the banks and federal deposit insurance rules.

Meanwhile, the painful struggle of General Motors is a symbol of the extent to which American industry has failed to cope with competitive challenges from abroad. All these challenges and more face a young president elected without a majority of the popular vote, and who has had no experience in global affairs. It won't be a bed of roses.

The Washington Post

Ten Reasons to Feel Good

Beyond all the political facts and figures — what Admiral James Stockdale decries as "all of the brittle stinky numbers" — Tuesday's election evoked a whole web of feelings, reasons for satisfaction, and not just for Democrats.

Lines: All those people buddled under umbrellas outside New York City precincts gave a reliable clue to remarkable voter turnout everywhere. About 104 million people voted, 55 percent of those eligible. According to Curtis Gans, a voting scholar, that is the highest rate in 20 years.

Television: The highest rate in 20 years or so? Imagined is traditional election night sport. This year the four networks deserve unstinting praise for threading a careful path between sensationalism and censorship. None pronounced a Clinton victory until nearly 11 P.M., even though the authoritative exit polls from Voter Research & Surveys had indicated a landslide for hours. Television thus demonstrated respect for Western voters whose polls were still open — a respect that the Senate denies them by failing to enact uniform poll closing hours.

Language: What a joy it was early Wednesday to listen to victory statements from two candidates who think and talk in complete sentences. At that hour, many viewers surely wished there had been fewer sentences; even so, Bill Clinton and Al Gore evince a respect for language often dramatically missing in the litanies of George Bush and Dan Quayle.

Booze: Something odd happens to Mr. Bush when he wants to be "corporate mode." His good manners fall away and he stands revealed as Nastysman. In 1988, that brought harsh exploitation of race and crime fears. This time it went from Red-baiting to juvenile expostulations like "My dog Willie knows more about foreign affairs than these two boozers." The booze responds with dignity, pushing the dialogue back to national issues and facilitating conciliation now.

Demographics: In his last two years, Mr. Bush played politics with racial restraint. He used his plan for school choice, giving money to private and parochial schools, as a way to divide Catholics and blacks. He pushed and pulled his otherwise laudable North American Free Trade Agreement like a saw between labor and Mexican-Americans. Crafty tactics maybe, but poisonous

leadership by President Slick-and-Dice. Mr. Clinton promises to become President Unifier, a welcome outcome for all Americans who have been made to feel excluded.

Cities: It seems like a century ago that anyone in the White House understood or cared about the poorhouse burdens borne by the nation's cities. But now listen to some of Bill Clinton's first words as president-elect: This election is a clarion call for our country to face problems too long ignored from AIDS to the environment to the conversion of our economy from a defense to a domestic economic giant.

Women: Did it make sense for Mr. Quayle to pick a fight with a television character about to become a single parent? Tuesday's exit polls offer a decisive answer. Voters generally favored Mr. Clinton by about 5 1/2 points; single parents — mostly women — favored him by 20 points. For many women, this was also an inspiring election for a long list of other reasons, starting with the names of (or new women) senators.

Gridlock: In his first term, Ronald Reagan could work with a Republican Senate and a House whose conservative "boll weevil" Democrats would occasionally tip big votes his way. But since Democrats regained the Senate in 1986, Washington has experienced divided government, often paralyzing needed legislation. Congress should remain a check on the executive branch; America's is out of a parliamentary system. Still, the prospect of a president and Congress of the same party offers hope for accountable leadership.

Politics: The voters showed that they want responsive government. Mr. Bush has often provided prudent management and personal generosity but he appears to like politics about as much as he likes broccoli. That makes it all the more satisfying that the winners are men who know politics, like politics and are, demonstrably, good at politics.

Sportsmanship: After the campaign nastiness, Mr. Bush on Tuesday praised his opponent with straightforward good grace. Ross Perot did likewise, urging his surprisingly large legion to "Forget the election — we must all work together." The most gracious of all was Mr. Quayle. He gave all Americans reason to feel good with his salute to Mr. Clinton: "If he runs the country as well as he ran his campaign, we'll be all right."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Take Care in Reworking Asia Policy

LONDON — Three clusters of issues in the Asian policy of the United States need prompt attention.

By Gerald Segal

First, there is a view in Asia that Bill Clinton will be more protectionist in trade policy than George Bush has been. If so, East Asian countries that have large trade surpluses with the United States would be hurt. And some Asian officials and businessmen have expressed concern about diversion of U.S. investment and trade away from Asia to Mexico under the planned North American Free Trade Agreement.

Second, it seems inevitable that a Clinton administration will favor a sharper reduction in American military deployments in East Asia. Troops are more likely to be pulled out of South Korea and even Japan. Hope that the United States might help deter aggression in the South China Sea, where China has been increasingly assertive this year, will fade.

A strategic vacuum will open up in a region where, unlike Europe, there are no multilateral security networks to fill the gap. A clever Clinton administration would seek to fill the vacuum with more serious attempts to foster regional dialogue on security and perhaps even treaties and institutional arrangements. By making more credible the American threat to scale down forces in the region so as to cut the budget deficit and hasten a U.S. economic revival, Washington can lead East Asian nations into discussing serious regional arms control. The risk is that, as in the 1920s and '30s, the United States will retreat without substituting solid arms control structures, thereby leaving the region to its own devices.

Third, there are pressing problems associated with Mr. Clinton's most trade deals with the United States. Second, it seems inevitable that a Clinton administration will favor a sharper reduction in American military deployments in East Asia. Troops are more likely to be pulled out of South Korea and even Japan. Hope that the United States might help deter aggression in the South China Sea, where China has been increasingly assertive this year, will fade.

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Third, there are pressing problems associated with Mr. Clinton's most

explicit statement on Asia: his declared determination to support Congress in rescinding China's most-favored-nation trading status unless the Chinese government heeds American demands to respect human rights. A serious deterioration in U.S. relations with China may not be far off.

Ronald Reagan repeated on his campaign pledge to support Taiwan because China was seen to be useful as an anti-Soviet tool, but today there is little in the strategic environment to stay the hand of Congress or Mr. Clinton. The Democrats have explicitly criticized the approach to China adopted by Mr. Bush, who argued that Beijing's cooperation was required in the UN Security Council and on various arms control issues.

Congress has tried to support Hong Kong in its relations with China, but a decision to revoke most-favored status would hurt the colony far more than it would damage China.

A more subtle policy for dealing with China is urgently needed. Pressure on Beijing must be tailored so that it does not damage confidence in Hong Kong. And if China is provoked, it might use its veto power to block constructive action by the Security Council, thus running prospect of limiting proliferation of nuclear and conventional arms.

The U.S. Congress has already toyed with the idea of withdrawing most-favored status for exports by China's state-owned industries. Difficult as such a plan might be to apply, it is worth finding ways of making trade sanctions a more discriminating weapon.

The message would be sent to Beijing that it has to bargain with the international community — and treat Hong Kong with care.

The writer, a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London and editor of *The Pacific Review*, contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

A Japanese View of the Kuril Dispute

By Kenichi Ito

TOKYO — The postponement of President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Japan was a shock. But criticism that Japanese intractability on territorial dispute forced President Yeltsin to delay the trip is unfounded. Tokyo recently dropped its demand for "immediate and full" return of the four Kuril Islands — the focus of the dispute with Mr. Yeltsin's Russia — and has given signs of flexibility on the timing and means of their return, provided Japan's inherent sovereignty is recognized.

These statements clearly hold equal or greater importance than the statement of a Japanese Foreign Ministry official on which Mr. Clark placed such importance.

For Japan, the decisive statement on the issue was made by Shigeru Yoshida, who was then prime minister and foreign minister, as the head of the Japanese delegation in his official acceptance speech concerning the peace treaty on Sept. 7, 1951, at the San Francisco peace conference. "With respect to the Kurils and South Sakhalin," he said, "I cannot yield to the claim of the Soviet delegate that Japan had grabbed them by aggression. At the time of the opening of Japan, her ownership of the two islands of Etorofu and Kushiro was not questioned at all by the czarist government."

A full reading of the statement in parliament by the Foreign Ministry official Mr. Clark mentions shows that it includes a commitment that Tokyo "intends to firmly uphold the view of Yoshida."

Some have asked whether Japan should not put these small islands aside and work toward Russia's democratization and reconstruction. Others want to know why Tokyo cannot take a more positive stance on aid for Russia, as Germany has.

But remember that the Soviet Union unilaterally broke its neutrality pact with Japan three days after the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and sent its forces south. More than 600,000 Japanese were taken to Siberia and forced to work in labor camps; 30,000 of them died there.

It may be natural that Germany — which killed 20 million Russians during World War II, violating a non-aggression pact — is providing assistance to Russia, but it is quite unreasonable to expect the same from Japan. While these events are history, there is still on peace treaty between Japan and Russia, and Japanese territory remains illegally occupied by Russian forces.

A truly peaceful and democratic Russia can only be built with the resolution of the territorial issue. Indeed, the issue is the litmus test of whether Russia is determined to become a peaceful and democratic nation.

The writer is president of the Japan Forum on International Relations Inc., and professor of international politics at Aoyama-Gakuin University. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Britain Expands
NEW YORK — Information has been received at Washington that the British Government has established a protectorate over the Gilbert Islands. The King of Butaritari, one of the islands, has appealed to the United States for protection against Great Britain, and to establish an American Protectorate. The United States declined to comply with its request, as it has steadily declined to interfere with the well-defined colonization system agreed upon by Great Britain and Germany regarding the division between these two countries of the unannexed islands of Polynesia.

1917: Voting Under Fire
PARIS — With the air fight progressing overhead, engineers have marked ballots at the front. The votes in the Mayoralty elections of one American railroad contingent in a British sector were taken in the field under heavy German bombardment. The voting was

The Team Has to Be Moderate

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — While the world waits to hear who will be Bill Clinton's secretary of state, the president-elect is thinking more about strategy than about names. His strategy will flow from two premises:

• For the first time since the 1930s, the appointment of the secretary of the Treasury will be more important than the appointment of the secretary of state, possibly even for foreign policy. Mr. Clinton knows that his presidency will effectively collapse in two years unless he quickly stimulates the economy and creates jobs without increasing the budget deficit.

• The chances of reaching this goal will be nil if he has to squander his days dodging inevitable Republican foreign policy bullets. Three seconds after Mr. Clinton's inauguration, George Bush will be attacking him for not getting rid of Saddam Hussein. Americans generally and world leaders particularly are anxious about Mr. Clinton's foreign policy independence. So he has to walk off the White House from such anxieties and Republican attacks.

All this argues powerfully for a national security team of moderates and conservatives, including Republicans. It also calls for the most experienced hands.

President Bush will leave his successor a world filled with time bombs ready to explode in the ex-Soviet Union, ex-Yugoslavia, the Gulf and China. Any calamity will drag Mr. Clinton into an international quagmire unless he can rely on his top advisers in a crisis.

Finding the right secretary of state will be a problem. Five hundred Democrats fantasize about being the chief diplomat and believe they are already overqualified for the job. But Mr. Clinton will soon realize that no Democrat has the stature to fill that position and instantly reassure the world. The party has been out of power too long for world-class reputations to develop.

Some obvious and able candidates, for example, are Representative Lee Hamilton, former Vice President Walter Mondale, and Warren Christopher, the number two at state under Jimmy Carter. But they may seem too liberal to provide sufficient conservative cover for the White House.

If so, Mr. Clinton will look next at moderate Democrats like Senator Bill Bradley, his standing is good with conservatives. Or the president could think even more widely and castify and focus on Republicans — like Senator Richard Lugar.

Defense should be easy. Representative Les Aspin and Senator Sam Nunn both have the necessary expertise and conservative backing.

The CIA would be a natural home for someone like retired Admiral William Crowe, who was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under Presidents Reagan and Bush. Admiral Crowe has an undeniable political claim to a top position. His campaign endorsement gave Mr. Clinton a critical projection from the right. The two Daves, Representative McCurdy and Senator Boren, also fit the bill.

The post of national security adviser should go to a skilled, moderate pragmatist. The leading candidate continues to be Tony Lake. He ran the foreign policy side of the campaign with Samuel (Sandy) Berger, a Washington attorney, and was head of State Department policy planning for Cyrus Vance. The Lake-Berger duo engineered the Clinton campaign strategy of reaching out to Reagan Democrats and neo-conservatives. If it is not Mr. Lake, the field will be wide open for a contest.

Selecting such a moderate-conservative team raises the question of what to do with loyal liberals. Mr. Clinton's answer should be obvious: Give them the "new agenda" issues like environment, energy, drugs, refugees, foreign aid and development. And center these activities in a new Economic Security Council and staff — paralleling the NSC staff — which he recently proposed to mesh foreign and domestic economies.

Liberals would be in no position to cry foul. These are the very issues they have rightly been fighting to place at the core of world politics for the last 15 years.

Mr. Clinton has little direct familiarity with national security personalities. He will therefore rely heavily on Al Gore, who knows them all, and well. By record and instinct, the vice president-elect will reinforce the push for a moderate-conservative team.

May the force be with these two young knights of bright countenance on their journey. With anomalies high, the honeymoon is almost over.

The New York Times

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I E I S U R E

When Phrase-Book Words Fail You

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

ONCE upon a time I really did speak Spanish, in that halcyon interval between my last year of high school Spanish and my first year of Russian in college. The subsequent hiatus of more than three decades is a roundabout way of explaining why words failed when my rental car was towed away in Granada.

When my wife, Jacqueline, and I vacationed in Spain this summer, our first encounters with local residents made clear that my vaunted Spanish was much rustier than my ego had acknowledged. What I needed was a little prompting, which is why one afternoon in Madrid, I forewent my siesta to buy a Spanish phrase book.

The only sure way to communicate abroad is to take proper language lessons, or at least some language tapes to chatter along with on road trips. But in Madrid, I went to the closest department store and bought the only English-Spanish phrase book on display.

Though it most compiled and published in Spain, its name inexplicably evoked a university in faraway Connecticut, to which it bore no evident relation. "With the Yale Guide you will be sure of making yourself understood at any moment and you will be able to benefit to the utmost from your stay and from the delicious Spanish food," the introduction asserted.

The book jacket promised "a choice collection of pattern phrases to manage oneself at the hotel, at the restaurant, in the shops and in any other different circumstances." The tone inside sounded even more encouraging.

BACK in our hotel room, I delved into my pocket guide with not a little disappointment. Here was the magical language of Miguel Cervantes, of Carlos Fuentes and Gabriel Garcia Marquez translated into a succession of clichés, most of them superfluous to my visit to Spain. "Deme un depilatorio suave" ("Give me a smooth hair remover"), one phrase pleaded, when what I needed was a new tube of toothpaste. Asking a taxi driver in a strange city to "Llévenos a una buena sala de fiestas" ("Take us to a good nightclub") struck me as a recipe for a ripoff.

"No tiene algún objeto con el nombre de esta ciudad?" ("Have you something with the name of the city?") was unnecessary in a country where the trick was finding a souvenir without the name of Barcelona or Toledo or Córdoba. "Tengo avería" ("I have a breakdown") sounded more useful, though it evidently referred to mechanical problems rather than mental distress in Spain's formidable traffic.

My phrase book lavished five pages on the



bullfight, including phrases for a hypothetical conversation with fellow spectators. I had visions of an elegant but nearsighted señorita seated behind me whispering in my ear, her perfume filling the afternoon air as she inquired anxiously: "¿Lo ha matado de una buena escotada?" ("Has he killed it after a good stab?"). And I could allay her concern with the observation I had memorized on page 112:

"Sí, el público aplaude mucho y agito los pañuelos pidiendo la oreja como premio para el torero." ("Yes, the public applaud a lot and wave their handkerchiefs asking for an ear as a prize for the matador." I would reply.)

Delighted by my fluency and erudition, the señorita, or perhaps her amvicular patron, would insist on taking us all to dinner at one of Madrid's outrageously expensive restaurants. I never got to try it because Jacqueline came to Spain for the cathedrals and museums, not the bullfights, so instead we viewed the Goyas at the Museo del Prado.

Some phrases sort of worked. "Por favor, tienen habitaciones libres?" ("Please, have you any room free?"), I recited, and if the response was "sí," we were accommodated for the night, though the torrent of Spanish that followed my second question, "¿Cuál es el precio?" ("How much is it?") was invariably harder to decipher over the telephone.

"Llene el depósito" ("Fill her up"), I told the gas station attendant, who nodded and pumped something costing more than \$4 a gallon into our car.

And how could I quarrel with that eternal question posed by my phrase book on page 91, "¿Encojen al lavar?" ("Will they shrink in the wash?")

But only a crisis offers the real test. I must report that my Yale Guide—The book you will recommend to your friends!—its cover blurb said—failed in Granada, an Andalusian city renowned for two remarkable features: (1) a Moorish architectural wonder called the Alhambra, and (2) on place to park.

After a day spent wandering through the elegant halls and refreshing gardens of the Alhambra, Jacqueline and I drove downtown to look for an inexpensive restaurant. Though it was after 7 P.M., the city overflowed with cars, most of them parked. Eventually we found an obscure curbside slot near the leaning Plaza Nueva, where I wedged our small red car into a parking space.

When we emerged from dinner, at about 9 P.M., our car was gone, and two other cars filled its place. We wandered around the

square amid rising certainty that our car had been stolen. I returned to the restaurant, found the proprietor and thumbed through my book for the appropriate phrase.

"Quiero hacer una denuncia, porque me han robado, atracado, estafado, etc." ("I want to report to the police that I have been robbed, mugged, swindled, etc."), I prescribed the phrase book, which missed the point because the car had simply vanished. I conveyed enough of my desperation that the proprietor helped me telephone the police and then kindly accompanied me back to the scene of the crime.

WHILE we dallied over our gazpacho, he concluded, our car had been towed away. There was no sign to prohibit parking and other cars had now squeezed into where mine once stood, but an orange paper triangle newly glued to the sidewalk provided the telltale clue. A squad car drove up with two policemen and stopped in the only vacant space, which was on the sidewalk.

"Puede usted remolcarme?" ("Can you tow my car?") was the closest phrase yielded by my book, when I wanted the police to get the car untowed. The radio crackled as they traced its whereabouts somewhere on the far side of Granada. I had no trouble understanding the officer's cheerful observation that removing the car would cost me "muchas pesetas."

Granada's policemen were nothing if not chivalrous. When I failed to absorb their intricate directions in Spanish, they chaffed us themselves. The patrol car took us down dark, deserted streets into the bowels of Granada unfrequented by tourists. We climbed out and shook hands with our police escorts before descending into the basement where an official sliced through the linguistic Gordian knot. He took out a large paper, wrote "6,450 pesetas" across it, stamped it with assorted seals and thrust it under the glass barrier of the cashier's window. I wanted to tell him that we had indignantly spent all our money in his beautiful city, creating jobs for his sons and daughters. But my Spanish fell well short of that lyrically cogent argument, so I wordlessly forked over the equivalent of about \$60. We extracted our car and found our way back to our hotel, thanks to some elaborate body language imparted by the towing staff.

I suppose there is a place for phrase books, if they ask such salient tourists' questions as these: "Was the lettuce in my salad washed today?" or "Could you find us a table a little further from your dirty dishes?" or "What time may I expect the discotheque under my window to close down?" I have yet to visit a country where I felt impelled to say, as my book urges on page 95, "Creo que llevaré estos patines" ("I think I shall take these roller skates.")



A sampling of designs by the British silversmith Jocelyn Burton.

Play 'em Again: A New Lease on Life for 78s

By Conrad de Aenlle
International Herald Tribune

THE latest audio technology is bringing the earliest records—the tiny, hissing, very low-tech 78s made a couple of generations ago—back from the brink of obscurity, or at least down from the attic.

Record companies like EMI, a leading practitioner of the art of computer-assisted restoration of 78s disks, are scouring their archives for classics to re-release, or in some cases to issue for the first time. Record buffs, should they have the money and desire, can dust off parts of their own collections and take them in for an auditory face lift.

Two methods, called Cedar and Sonic, are used at EMI's Abbey Road Studios in London, occasionally for individuals and other companies, but mainly on its own extensive catalogue of 78s.

"We're going further and further back" in time to find records to fix up and release, said Jenny Keen, an archivist at EMI. "In the archives here we've got some pieces of music we've never released—old metal-work stuff that was recorded, then it was decided the time wasn't right to release it. We make pressings of them, then send them to the studio and a perfect recording is made."

Among the master disks being reworked, she said, are test recordings made by Noël Coward but never released because "the producer's notes said his voice was too thin and weedy and wouldn't sell well."

Some individual collectors have their own recordings restored, as well. The cost at Ab-

bey Road, using the Cedar system, is up to £100 per platter, or about \$150.

"It's a rather expensive process," Andy Walters, EMI's historical remastering engineer, acknowledged. He's the person responsible for restoring all the company's releases of 78. The expense keeps many record companies from doing this sort of work in house. One of the bigger ones that does, besides EMI, is RCA, he said.

The two enhancement processes use computers to remove the clicks, pops and other extraneous sounds that creep into records over the decades. With Sonic, developed by an American company called Sonic Solutions, the computer then replaces missing bits of sound with what it surmises was there to begin with. The British Cedar system does not do this, but its engineers add or subtract highs and lows to improve the sound quality.

The Cedar process, which is done in real time, compared with two or three hours for the other, is the one Walters prefers for doctoring up 78s.

"The hiss is greatly reduced," he said. "The clicks are removed. Underneath the noise and the clicks, you get more mono sound. Some of them sound like they were recorded yesterday."

That's just the problem, say the high-tech systems' detractors. They should sound exactly like they did when they were recorded 60 or 70 years ago, they contend. That's what a British company called Nimbus Records tries to do.

Nimbus's engineers employ much the same process used to make the records in the first place. Only those needles, not diamond stylus, pick the sound off the disks, which spin on a 1930s wind-up phonograph. A micro-

HEAR THIS

In the interest of making things easier for people, which can only be good, 30-minute cartoon-and-puppet films based on six Shakespeare plays will be appearing on television around the world starting next week. They are co-produced by the BBC and the Russian Soyuzdetfilm (for the animation) and are intended to bring these classics to a wider audience, Reiter tells us. Some groovy academics are upset by this, of course, but others are pleased. "Shakespeare would have loved them. After all, he was continually updating and amending his work," said Professor Stanley Wells, director of Britain's Shakespeare Institute. Something like this, perhaps: "To be or not to be, WOW! KAPOW! ZOUNDS!"

While a tiny bit of music no longer exists

at each place where there was a click, the blank spot that remains lasts such a small fraction of a second, you're out going to miss it. "It's as simple as that," he said.

"What's not so simple is finding suitable records to run through the giant horn."

"You have to spend a great deal of time searching for perfect copies," said White, whose collection of 78s totals 20,000. "I spend quite a lot of time in the States going through dealers' stock. We would only use a copy that is not perfect if it's something where there's virtually no chance of finding a perfect one and the musical value was such that you couldn't do without it."

Of course, that wouldn't help collectors who only wanted to go through their attics. Can listeners really tell the difference in the way a 78 is resurrected?

"It depends on how they listen; all these methods are subjective," White conceded. "I reckon ours, through doing it in a natural way, is more musical. I listen to both and find [the Nimbus recordings] more natural, with a more natural ambience."

A more objective listener, Steve Simco, music editor for the magazine Stereo Review, does not find nearly as much wrong with the Cedar and Sonic systems as White does.

"This does not in any way degrade the music," he said. "It helps more than it hurts, if used correctly."

Walters's specialty is reworking old classical records, where the clicks and noise are especially bothersome. In other types of music, though, it's not such a problem, at least to some listeners' ears. "If I'm listening to jazz, I like to hear the clicks myself," he admitted.

Antiques of the Future? Silversmith's Work on Display

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Modern silver usually means something seamless, shiny, Scandinavian, and probably indistinguishable from stainless steel.

"Then why make it in silver at all?" demands the British silversmith Jocelyn Burton, whose ebullient personality matches the extravagance of her creations. They team with mythical symbols of animals and fruit, curlicues, foliated scrolls and other ornaments of her fancy, often adorned with semiprecious stones.

Burton can be visited in her new studio, at 50c Red Lion Street, in back of a Korean restaurant and hard by the Hatton Garden jewelry district, where she began as an apprentice a quarter-century ago after walking out of art school because women were not permitted to take the silversmithing courses. Not surprisingly, most pieces then were square, heavy, masculine things like desk sets. She astounded the trade by countering with powder-puff cases, silver champagne flutes with diamond bubbles, and an outrageous, most-un-British moonstone-encrusted goblet that she eventually sold to an Arab sheikh.

A member of the British studio movement of designer-craftsmen, who work with an assistant or two at costs that usually make mass marketing prohibitive, she cheerfully accepts commissions from private patrons and public institutions. She is also one of the few working in London; most others prefer the calm of the country, undisturbed by the curious patrons upon whom Burton thrives.

"After so many years when the antique trade and the auction houses dominated the market, I think the time is coming when it will be smart to buy modern silver," she said. "The foundation of our trade in the 18th century were the parvenus who made money in sugar or slaves, got a title, and then bought silver in rococo designs that were got up specially for them by Huguenot smiths like Paul de Lamoignon who had migrated to London. That is the tradition from which I descend."

By contrast, notes Rosemary Ransome, the curator of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, which sponsors, guides and promotes the British craft, Georg Jensen of Denmark, the arch-popularizer of modern Scandinavian silver, takes the output of workshops using up to 70 craftsmen and distributes it through more than a hundred outlets worldwide.

Ransome predicts that pieces by a score of leading British smiths like Burton are "the antiques of the future." Sotheby's is already auctioning the pieces that Gerald Benney, Stewart Devin and Robert Welch did in the 1950s. They now fetch at least 10 times their original prices.

Internationally known firms such as Tiffany, Asprey, Baccarat and Bulgari, she says, "are just big marketing houses. They just take in a product and sell it out at the end with a big profit in the middle." Asprey's latest big spender is the sultan of Brunei, who is reputed to have dropped about £25 million on palace decorations such as a pair of white rock crystal swans, their backs filled with semiprecious stones carved as flowers. Needless to say, every designer-craftsman in England was angling for a piece of that action, with Burton proposing a set of bejeweled silver wall sconces. She is still waiting for the phone to ring.

No wonder she prefers individual commissions. Her current favorite project is a set of wall sconces for a property tycoon who has already spent £5 million renovating his manor outside London. His decorators wanted three sets of 18th-century French wall sconces—12 in all—for the ballroom, dining room and drawing room. They never could find more than a pair of antique sconces at auction and at prices of £125,000 and up, so they called on Burton.

She turned in exquisitely detailed drawings of silver-gilt sconces. For the dining room, she made the traditional Louis XVI lyre-back motif more prominent and draped it with all manner of fruit, including lychees "because it's more fun." For the drawing room, she designed a classic conversation with plays on the owner's name and character to promote small talk—a bow and arrow because his name is Latin for soldier, and a book of Machiavelli entwined with hemlock and nightshade. He said that reflected his character.

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THE MOVIE GUIDE

Fratelli e Sorelle
Directed by Pupi Avati, Italy.

Judge not, that ye be not judged; if anything, this is the moral watchword that has guided Pupi Avati through more than two decades of filmmaking. Detached, intuitive, at times necessarily cruel, Avati casts an eye on the sins and sorrows of ordinary people, weaving their everyday dramas into moving, realistic films. Wise enough to recognize his own strengths, Avati aims for—and usually reaches—the jaded but still beating heart of his Italian audience. In "Fratelli e Sorelle" (Brothers and Sisters), Avati's folksy, detached, tolerant realism has found a new home-land in America. Fleeting Italy and an unfaithful husband, Gloria (Anna Bonaiuto) and her two teenage sons come to St. Louis, where they move in with her sister Lea (Paola Quattrini), her lover Carlo (Franco Nero) and Carlo's two teenage daughters. The new arrivals are warmly welcomed by the close-knit Italian community of St. Louis. Yet with the memory of Italy—and of their once united family—still warm, Gloria and her sons find little solace there. Lea and Carlo have their problems as well—an inability or unwillingness to communicate that has become habit. Matteo, Gloria's oldest son, courts one of Carlo's daughters, Francesco, the timid younger brother, speaks on the phone with his father every night, trying in vain to piece their family back together. Still, the tone of the film is fond-

Brigitte Roilan in "Olivier Olivier."

Like a magician, Avati manages to produce flashes of color against a backdrop that seems about to fade to black. His characters show resilience and strength in learning to absorb—if not overcome—their disappointments, and a willingness to appreciate the small but not insignificant joys that have always been the light in Avati's human universe.
(Ken Shulman, IHT)

Rampage
Directed by William Friedkin, U.S.

William Friedkin's chillingly effective "Rampage" begins with the sight of a killer preparing to commit his crimes. Charles Rocco (Alex McArthur), a handsome, wide-eyed man with a dis-

arming smile, buys a gun at a store and answers jovially when the seller asks an obligatory question about whether Charles has been in a mental hospital. ("Let me think. No.") He stakes out a safe-looking suburb. He selects a house at random, surprises the white-haired woman who answers the door, then shoots three people going on to carve up two of them with a kitchen knife. These events are left largely implicit, with the bloodshed offscreen, but the full scope of their grisliness is allowed to sink in. In presenting this murderous spree, which goes on to include a mother and young son from another household, Friedkin's method is as systematic as Rocco's. He works briskly and efficiently to lay out the details of a case based on a real story. "Ram-

Olivier Olivier
Directed by Agnieszka Holland, France.

Agnieszka Holland has a fascination with displaced or double identities. Like "Europa, Europa," this story is based on a real drama. One day, Olivier (Roman and François Chuzot) and a suspicious sister (Marina Golovine). The second part of the movie—be or isn't he?—provides the kind of perverse thrill TV reality shows offer, with the bonus of intellect and taste. Blown up for the big screen, this version of family life in the provinces aims to turn reality into titillating fantasy. It will be interesting to see what Holland does with her next movie, "The Secret Garden," in English.
(Joan Dupont, IHT)

THE price is still under negotiation; although it will be well below antique levels, this is a six-figure project. "People used to want instant history from the salesroom," said Burton. "That is getting too expensive, but they are finding that it is a pleasure to own a piece that represents their families or themselves."

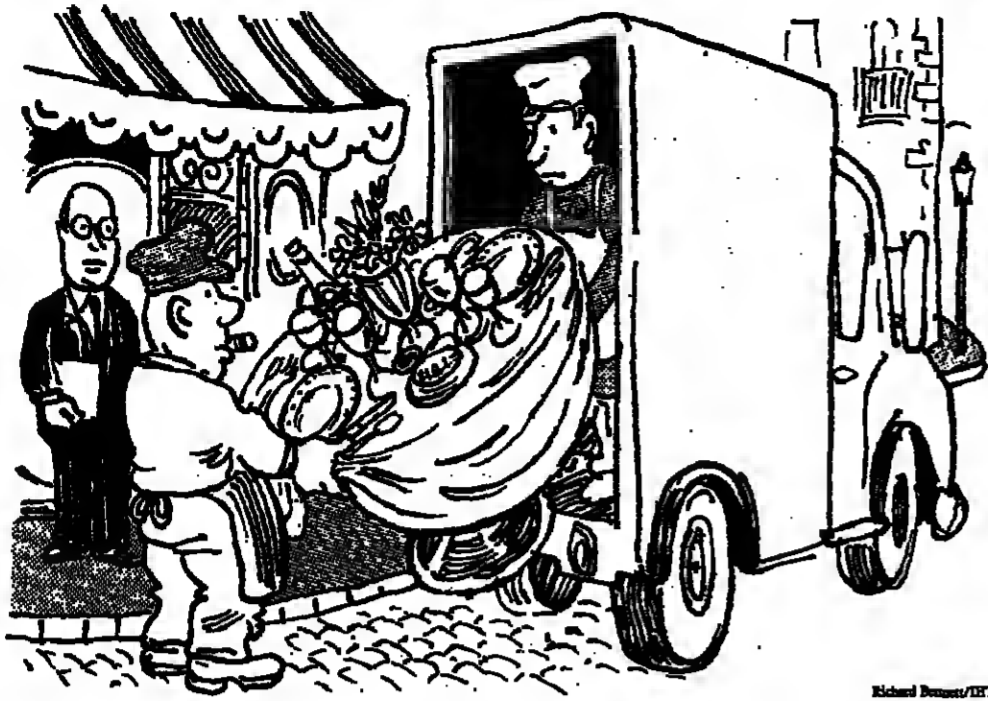
The late Queen Frederika of Greece commissioned her to do sets of egg cups for her royal son and daughter. The deposed King Constantine got his with Doric columns, and Queen Sofia of Spain with Spanish battlements. Cost: £600 per cup. A wealthy client wanted ashtrays around the house that would keep his ashes from the sight and smell of his wife, a nonsmoker. Burton responded with hollow silver pears with a hinged top, pulled open and snapped shut by the stem.

Burton works closely with her clients and a stable of artisans who turn out the pieces. "In America the craftsmen have all disappeared and the designers have to reinvent the wheel themselves," she said. "In England the craftsmen still live, and it would be pointless for me to knock out six egg cups or ashtrays when I could spend my time designing and sculpting the patterns. It takes a craftsman 15 to 20 years to perfect his trade to the point where he can do things with panache quickly enough to earn his living. I realized when I was in art school that I didn't want to be one of these artsy-craftsy people who can set a diamond better than a setter who needs at least seven years simply to learn how to do it properly. We have all sorts of such people: spoonmakers, chasers, the lot."

Moreover, most of silver artisans work in the Clerkenwell district of London only a mile or so from her studio. Visits can be arranged to their workshops to watch commissioned work being turned into the real thing. That's part of the fun of being a patron.

L E I S U R E

THE ARTS GUIDE



AUSTRALIA

Sydney
Australian Museum (tel: 338.8111). To Feb. 5, 1993: "Gargantuans from the Garden." Featuring large surrealist robotic insect sculptures with blades of grass which stand as high as humans.
Powerhouse Museum (tel: 217.01.11). To Dec. 1: "The Beauty Parlor: Selling Beauty in the 1950s." A regression in time to the era of the beehive hairdo, with original fittings, films and photos.

BELGIUM

Brussels
Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 741.72.11). To Dec. 27: "Tresors du Nouveau Monde." Pre-Columbian art of the American continents from the Arctic Circle to the southern tip of South America.

BRITAIN

London
Barbican (tel: 638.8861). Nov. 11-Dec. 13: "Tender is the Night: Scandinavian Cinema 1916-1992." This is part of a 250-event festival commemorating the work of the artists from the late 19th century to the present day.
British Museum (tel: 323.8525). To Nov. 29: "Ukiyo-e Paintings." This is the first of a two-part exhibition, comprising of 100 screens, hanging scrolls, hand scrolls and albums, concentrating on the world of geishas from the pleasure quarters in the city of Edo.
Museum of London (tel: 620.3939). To June: "The Purple, White and Green: Suffragettes in London, 1906-14." A re-evaluation of the early British women's movement.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 438.7438). To Dec. 20: "Tom Phillips: Major Works 1970-1992." The retrospective includes painted poems and political metaphors dealing with the 1970s in South Africa and Berlin.

CANADA

Montreal
Musée d'Art Contemporain (tel: 873.28.78). To Jan. 3, 1993: "Five Worlds: Metaphors and Realities in Contemporary Hungarian Art." An exhibition of painting by Alica Ehrass, László Fehér, Sándor Fincsohely and Tamás Szocs, along with installations by Gábor Bachman, Imre Bukta and El Kozsvölki.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague
Národní Muzeum (tel: 268.451). To Jan. 3, 1993: "Four Generations of Polish Designers." Features set designs and costumes by artists such as T. Rzesutowski, J. Kosinski, M. Kolodziej and A. Majowid.



"Death Will Come and It Will Have Your Eyes," by Mario Giacomelli in Turin.

Works by Rembrandt and his contemporaries in different media.

SWITZERLAND

Basel
Kunstmuseum (tel: 271.08.28). To Jan. 3: "Jörg Kreienbühl." Includes pictures, drawings and prints.
Museum für Antike Kunst und Ludwig Sarmm (tel: 271.22.02). To Nov. 11: "The Artist's Design." A selection of sculptures from 500 B.C. to the present, analyzing the development of design principles in nude sculptures.

UNITED STATES

Chicago
The Art Institute of Chicago (tel: 443.3600). To Jan. 3: "The Ancient Americas: Art from Sacred Landscapes." Includes 300 pre-Columbian pieces of goldwork, stone sculptures, textiles and crafted ceramic vessels.
Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 526.1361). To Nov. 29: "Jacob Lawrence: The Frederic Douglass and Harriet Tubman series of Narrative Paintings." More than 60 paintings created between 1935 and 1960, one of the most important African-American artists of the century.

New York
Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860.6868). To March 7: "The Power of Maps." More than 400 historic and contemporary maps dating from 1500 B.C. to the present.
Guggenheim Museum (tel: 423.3500). To Dec. 15: "The Great Utopia: The Russian and Soviet Avant-Garde (1915-1932)." More than 800 works, including paintings, posters, architectural and typographical designs, theater costumes and porcelain, ranging from the spiritual idealism of Malevich to the dramatic realism of Tatlin.

Amsterdam
Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11). To Nov. 29: "Sigmar Polke." Polke is part of a new generation of German artists who, following World War II, provided European art with new incentive.
Groninger Museum (tel: 183.343). To Jan. 10: "New York Graffiti Art: Coming from the Subway." Graffiti as an art has its roots in the early '70s. This retrospective exhibit includes Keith Haring and other artists.

Northern Ireland
Belfast
Belfast Festival of Queens (tel: 246.609). Nov. 9-29: A major European arts festival featuring more than 100 events, including music, dance and theatrical performances.

Madrid
Palacio Episcopal (tel: 561.1074). To Jan. 11, 1993: "Picasso Clásico: Málaga 1902." Málaga, the birthplace of the Spanish artist, is the primary focus of the exhibition. The exhibit charts the influence of the cultural roots on his work.

Washington
Smithsonian's National Portrait Gallery (tel: 357.2627). To Feb. 7: "In Pursuit of Fame: Rembrandt Peale 1778-1860." A major retrospective exhibition including 75 paintings, prints and drawings.

Stockholm
National Museum (tel: 666.42.50). To Jan. 6: "Rembrandt and His Age."

Bistro Winds of Change

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Unlike cafés, restaurants rarely hang out a "changement de propriétaire" banner, advising a change in ownership and, hopefully, signaling the beginning of a new and better life for its clientele.

But restaurant changes, as ever, are in the wind. It's hard to say whether it's because of or in spite of economic hard times that Paris restaurants have taken to the streets, in search of better, bigger or more comfortable surroundings.

A recent change that's almost imperceptible for diners is the new ownership of Chardenoux, an off-the-beaten-path bistro with a true neighborhood feel and untouched turn-of-the-century décor. It has been a personal favorite for years, through several owners, and the current patron — the former wine bar owner Bernard Passavant — seems to be keeping it all together.

The restaurant could serve as a stage set, with its bentwood chairs, zinc bar, etched-glass windows and colorful floor tiles. The food is honest, wholesome, well seasoned and without frills. Best bets include the copious salad of Belgian endive, Roquefort and walnuts; a delicious and super-thick veal chop as good as any I've sampled just about anywhere, served with tender morsels and a generous serving of steamed, fresh spinach; and a superb plat du jour, the pot-au-feu — served from a single, giant white bowl, with a little jute sack of Brittany sea salt alongside.

On my last visit, I sampled Guy Julien's reliable Côte-du-Rhône, Beaumes-de-Venise, and it helped make the evening all that much better. And if *cervise à la savoyarde* are on the menu, do try the deliciously warm, pitted cherries, with vanilla ice cream.

Another change comes from the Parisian restaurateurs Christiane and Gérard Coziaux. Over the years, their *Globe d'Or* — a cozy restaurant that closed its door one year ago — provided many satisfying meals. The Coziaux family resurrected a few

weeks ago, in the name of Sud-Ouest & Cie, a flashy, modern restaurant in the now-defunct Paquebot, just steps from the Gare Montparnasse.

They've opted for a better location, more space and a formula menu (first course, main course and dessert for 175 francs), which is all the rage today. I'm not particularly in favor of these "formulas," for it seems to make for formulaic dining as well as fostering a tendency to eat more than one might want.

I've long been a fan of several of chef Coziaux's localized dishes from France's southwest, including his refreshing *jambon de pays grillé à l'échalote*, a marvelous platter of thinly sliced country ham that has been marinated in oil and an avalanche of shallots. The ham is grilled, then served atop a huge green salad.

THE popular dish moved with him to Sud-Ouest & Cie, but on a visit just a few days after the restaurant's opening, I found the salad somehow less vibrant, more formulaic.

Perhaps it was the flashy surroundings, perhaps the oil used was not up to quality. The same went for the rest of the meal: the soul seemed to have been sucked from the food, in the name of quick and easy. Generally flavorful *magret de canard* (breast of a fatted duck) arrived limp, floating in a less than delicious sea of oil, on a cold plate, and service was generally of the amateurish vein, save for the reassuring influence of Christiane, who brings a touch of warmth and personality to an otherwise chilly décor.

But I won't write them off yet. There are too few single-owner restaurants left in Paris to lift one's arms in despair. Give them time, and they may be able to bring back the cozy, personal flavors that kept folks coming back before.

Chardenoux, 1 Jules-Vallès, Paris 11; tel: 43.71.49.52. Closed Sunday lunch and Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. A la carte, 180 to 200 francs.
Sud-Ouest & Cie, 39 Boulevard du Montparnasse, Paris 6; tel: 42.84.33.35. Open daily. Credit card: Visa. Fixed 175-franc menu.

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OIL & MONEY:

PLANNING FOR CHAOS

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16 - 17, 1992

The 13th annual conference co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and The Oil Daily

NOVEMBER 16	NOVEMBER 17
<p>OIL & MONEY: PLANNING FOR CHAOS</p> <p>08.00 KEYNOTE ADDRESS Daniel Yergin, President, Cambridge Energy Research Associates Inc., and author of "The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil, Money and Power," winner of the 1992 Pulitzer Prize.</p> <p>09.45 WORLD OIL OUTLOOK - CHAOS FOR THE PLANNERS? Bernard Friessman, Economic Advisor of H.E. the Minister of Petroleum & Minerals, Oman James M. Arrowsmith, Senior Economist, Texaco Inc., Harrison, New York Gary N. Ross, Chief Executive Officer, Petroleum Industry Research Associates Inc., New York Keith Hamm, Managing Director, Petroleum Economics Ltd., London</p> <p>11.15 Coffee</p> <p>11.45 THE OIL INDUSTRY'S RESPONSE TO THE NEW ENVIRONMENTAL AGENDA J. V. Mitchell, Special Adviser to the Managing Directors, British Petroleum Co. plc, London George W. Sarney, Senior Vice President and Group Executive for the Energy and Environmental Group, Raytheon Co., Lexington, Mass.</p> <p>12.45 Lunch - Hosted by KPMG Peat Marwick</p> <p>CORPORATE STRATEGIES FOR MANAGING CHAOS</p> <p>14.00 CORPORATE REORIENTATION AND RESTRUCTURING: ASSESSING THE TACTICS Hearten van den Berg, Managing Director, Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies, The Hague John R. Hall, Chairman & CEO, Ashland Oil Inc., Ashland, Kentucky Constantinos S. Niandros, President & CEO, Conoco Inc., Houston, and Vice Chairman, Du Pont</p> <p>15.45 Tea</p> <p>16.00 EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION: PLANNING FOR PROFIT AND CHANGE Denise A. Bode, President, Independent Petroleum Association of America, Washington, D.C. Harald Norvik, President & Chairman, Statoil, Stavanger</p> <p>17.00 THE MOVE TOWARDS NATURAL GAS Barthelme Bergmann, Member of the Executive Board, Ruhrgas A.G., Essen Kenneth L. Lay, Chairman & CEO, Enron Corp., Houston</p> <p>18.00 Cocktail Reception - Hosted by the New York Mercantile Exchange</p>	<p>FINANCIAL STRATEGIES FOR COPING WITH CHAOS</p> <p>09.00 THE FUTURE OF U.S. ENERGY POLICY Bill Burton, Energy Policy Coordinator for the Clinton/Gore '92 Campaign</p> <p>09.30 WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK Laurence G. Kantor, Vice President & Chief European Economist, J. P. Morgan, London</p> <p>10.00 OIL INDUSTRY RESTRUCTURING - A FINANCIAL REPORT CARD Thomas Coleman, Assistant V.P., Energy, Technology and Communications Group, Moody's Investors Service Inc., New York</p> <p>10.30 Coffee</p> <p>11.00 RAISING CAPITAL: WILL FINANCE BE AVAILABLE AND AT WHAT COST? Moderator: Nicholas G. Vouts, Consultant, The Hague and London Gerald Polito, Director, Energy and Environmental Program, The Royal Institute of International Affairs, London Jan R. Prime, Senior Vice President and Head of Project & Energy Finance, ABN AMRO Bank, Amsterdam Tormod Røttinger, Managing Director, International Association of Independent Tanker Owners, Oslo</p> <p>12.30 Lunch</p> <p>MARKETING STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH CHAOS</p> <p>13.45 NEW CHALLENGES IN OIL TRADING Moderator: Marshall Thomas, The Oil Daily Group, Washington F. Nigel Grahams, Business Development Manager, Heile Petroleum (Products) Ltd., London Robert Mabro, Director, Oxford Institute for Energy Studies Jeff Reardon, Director, Global Commodity Swaps, Merrill Lynch Capital Services Inc., New York R. Patrick Thompson, President, New York Mercantile Exchange Peter Whitbread, Chief Executive, The International Petroleum Exchange of London Ltd.</p> <p>15.15 NEWLY-EMERGING OIL MARKETS: RISKS AND REWARDS Andrei Bugrov, Political Counselor, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, London Brian A. Lavers, Chairman, Phibro Energy Production Inc., London Andrei Pannikov, President, Urals Moscow, Moscow R. F. Walsh, President, Chevron International Oil Co., San Francisco</p> <p>16.45 Close of Conference</p>

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £650.00 plus VAT at 17.5%. This includes the cocktail reception, lunches and all conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance. We regret there can be no refund, however, substitutions may be made at any time.

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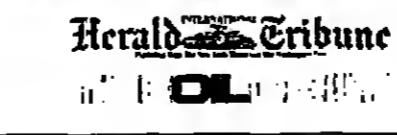
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EAST EUROPEAN

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BT Applauded for McCaw Sale A Return to Strategy After Diminishing U.S. Returns... By Erik Ipsen... LONDON — News of the sale of British Telecommunications PLC's stake in McCaw Cellular Communications Inc., the largest U.S. cellular-phone company...

Recession Hammers Philips To a Loss Electronics Giant Looking at More Restructuring... EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Europe's largest consumer-electronics concern, Philips Electronics NV, said Thursday that it had slid into the red in the third quarter of this year...

The report gave the dollar a boost, although trading was quiet ahead of Friday's report on U.S. employment for October... At the New York close, the dollar was trading at 1.5630 Deutsche marks...

Japanese Face Blunter U.S. Pressure By Steven Brill... TOKYO — During the past 12 years of Republican rule in the White House, the U.S. government preached the ideals of free trade while its negotiators in Tokyo twisted its arms to get Japan to reduce its exports...

The net loss of 154 million guilders (\$87.5 million), was worse than analysts had expected and compared with a 188 million guildler net profit from normal business operations in the third quarter of 1991...

WALL STREET WATCH Charting the Vital Signs Of the Biotech Companies By Lawrence M. Fisher... NEW YORK — Call it a correction or call it a collapse, but by any name, biotechnology stocks have taken beating this year...

EC Carmakers Accuse Seoul of Protectionism BRUSSELS — European carmakers, saying South Korea blocks imports of foreign cars with unreasonably high duties, asked the EC on Thursday to reconsider the country's privileged status...

A Revamped Rover Looks to Tune Up Its Image BIRMINGHAM — British economic policy has had more than its share of twists and turns, but at the Spartan headquarters of the Rover Group here you won't hear anything but praise for that policy's latest permutation...

Mulford Quits Washington for First Boston WASHINGTON — David C. Mulford, the U.S. Treasury under secretary for international affairs, will resign Monday to join First Boston Corp. as vice chairman, the Treasury said...

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES Table with columns for Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Forward Rates.

SOURAKIA is a London based Arabic magazine run by Ghassan Zakaria... NCA FUND Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

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MARKET DIARY

Phone Stocks Lead Wall Street Higher

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks rose Thursday, helped by a rally in tobacco and long-distance telecommunication issues and increasing signs that the economy is improving. The Dow Jones industrial average gained 20.80 points to 3,243.84. Advancing common stocks outnumbered declines by about a 7-to-6 margin on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume rose to about 221 million shares from 194 million traded on Wednesday. Tobacco stocks rallied on news that attorneys for the plaintiffs in a tobacco-liability lawsuit had voluntarily withdrawn the case brought against Philip Morris, Liggett Group and Lorillard. Philip Morris gained 3 3/4 to 78 1/2 and RJR Nabisco advanced 1/4 to 8 1/4. Telecommunication stocks soared following AT&T's decision to acquire a 33 percent stake in McCaw Cellular for \$3.73 billion. Among over-the-counter stocks, McCaw rose 5/4 to 32. Lin Broadcasting surged 9/4 to 77 1/4 and ADC Telecommunications rose 2 to 40 1/4. Even AT&T's stock was up, rising 1/4 to 44 1/4; the issue was the second-most active Big Board stock. MCI, however, fell 1 to 34 1/4 on concern that it may lose market share to AT&T because of the McCaw acquisition.

N.Y. Stocks

The stock market received more positive economic news when the Labor Department said that the number of Americans filing first-time jobless claims had declined in late October to the lowest level in more than two years. "Despite mixed economic statistics, the recovery seems to continue," said Rao Chalsani, chief investment strategist at Kemper Securities. Chubb was the most active Big Board issue, rising 1 1/4 to 86 1/4 after the company agreed to lower its stake in Sun Alliance Group for financial reasons. The company will receive a \$50 million after-tax gain from the sale. Meanwhile, the rise in the Nasdaq composite index continued to exceed the broader averages. The Nasdaq composite, which includes such issues as Microsoft, McCaw and Lin Broadcasting, was up 8.57 points, or 1.42 percent, at 614.09. "The Nasdaq composite is breaking out," said Peter Canedo, investment strategist at County NatWest Securities. "It's a Clinton rally all the way." President-elect Bill Clinton is expected to push through tax incentives and tax credits to help small businesses, Mr. Canedo said. Echo Bay Mines led the American Stock Exchange advancers, off 1/4 at 54 after reporting a third-quarter loss. (Bloomberg, UPI)

CLAIMS: Jobs Picture Brightens

(Continued from first finance page) time, people who did not lose their jobs during the recession and its aftermath worked harder to compensate for the output of laid-off colleagues. For example, worker output rose 3 percent in the third quarter, the largest increase in four years, the Labor Department said. In addition to the jobless claims figures, talk of another alignment in the European Monetary System's exchange-rate mechanism before the year is out and a decline in West German industrial orders helped the U.S. currency. Some dealers said they expected a correction from recent gains, but "all the news seems to be going the dollar's way at the moment," said one U.S. investment bank trader. The pound slid to \$1.5355, from \$1.5475. (AP, Bloomberg, AFX)

Oil Futures Rebound as OPEC Weighs Cuts

LONDON — Oil-futures prices rebounded in New York and London on Thursday after Algeria's oil minister asked the OPEC president to address the rapid decline in crude prices in the past month. Overproduction by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has been the main cause of recent price weakness, traders noted. In September, OPEC set its "market share" for the fourth quarter at 24.2 million barrels per day. However, an International Energy Agency report this week said October production was between 25 and 25.5 million barrels. The December Brent crude oil futures contract has lost \$1.75 per barrel since Oct. 9. "We saw classic headline trading today," a broker with Smith Barney said. "Any possibility that OPEC will curb production, even a remote one, must mean higher prices." In London, Brent crude futures for December settlement on the International Petroleum Exchange finished 23 cents higher at \$19.38 per barrel. West Texas Intermediate crude oil futures for December delivery on the New York Mercantile Exchange closed 29 cents up at \$20.62 per barrel.

The Dow

Year	High	Low	Close	Change
1982	2800	2500	2700	-
1983	3000	2800	2900	+100
1984	3200	3000	3100	+100
1985	3400	3200	3300	+100
1986	3600	3400	3500	+100
1987	3800	3600	3700	+100
1988	4000	3800	3900	+100
1989	4200	4000	4100	+100
1990	4400	4200	4300	+100
1991	4600	4400	4500	+100
1992	4800	4600	4700	+100

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Indust	3234.50	3243.84	3234.50	3243.84	+20.80
Transp.	131.20	132.10	131.20	132.10	+0.90
Utilities	121.10	122.00	121.10	122.00	+0.90
Comp.	112.10	113.00	112.10	113.00	+0.90

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Industrials	490.46	487.17	492.84	+4.45
Transp.	192.66	191.13	192.84	+1.45
Utilities	123.58	123.16	124.11	+0.53
Finance	47.24	47.24	47.24	0.00
SP 100	391.28	378.23	388.64	+1.20

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Chubb	6958	87 1/4	88 1/4	+1 1/4
McCaw	2225	32	32	0.00
Lin Broadcast	1100	77 1/4	77 1/4	0.00
ADC Telecom	1000	40 1/4	40 1/4	0.00

NYSE Diary

Company	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	0.00
Microsoft	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0.00
Apple	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	0.00

NASDAQ Diary

Company	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0.00
Oracle	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	0.00
Sun	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0.00

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Wheat	192.50	193.50	192.50	193.50	+1.00
Soybeans	100.00	101.00	100.00	101.00	+1.00
Corn	75.00	76.00	75.00	76.00	+1.00

Stock Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Settle	Change
Dow Jones	3243.84	3243.84	3243.84	3243.84	+20.80
S&P 500	388.64	388.64	388.64	388.64	+1.20

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Crude oil	20.62	20.33
Gold	372.00	371.00
Silver	16.00	15.90

Dividends

Company	Pay	Ann.	Ex. Date	Yield
IBM	1.25	1.25	11/15	4.40%
Microsoft	0.25	0.25	11/15	6.10%

Market Sales

Index	Volume	Value
NYSE	221.0	1.8
NASDAQ	100.0	0.8

Market Sales

Index	Volume	Value
NYSE	221.0	1.8
NASDAQ	100.0	0.8

Market Sales

Index	Volume	Value
NYSE	221.0	1.8
NASDAQ	100.0	0.8

Plaintiffs Drop Anti-Smoking Suit. NEW YORK (Reuters) — The landmark anti-smoking case that opened the door to personal injury suits against cigarette companies was dropped Thursday in a major victory for the tobacco industry. The decision to drop the case was made by the plaintiffs, who never collected damages in 10 years of litigation even though a court had ruled in their favor. The Supreme Court ruled in this case that cigarette health warnings did not protect companies from personal injury claims. The suit was also the first in which damages were awarded against a cigarette company. Defendants are Philip Morris Cos., Liggett Group Inc. and Lorillard Tobacco Co. The plaintiffs are the family of Rose Cipollone, a smoker who died of lung cancer — are barred from refining the action.

Northrop Joins L.A. Rail Car Project. LOS ANGELES (Reuters) — Northrop Corp. said Thursday that it was teaming with Bombardier Inc. to present a proposal for the new Los Angeles Standard Car rail project. Northrop, a defense contractor that has not done business in the rail car segment, would be joint producer. Details were not disclosed. Bombardier, a major rail car producer, is providing 94 cars to the Los Angeles Metropolitan commuter rail system, which connects downtown Los Angeles with several of its suburbs. The Standard Car rail project calls for a base order of 72 light-rail vehicles for more localized travel.

New Macy Plan Involves Ad Cuts. NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — R.H. Macy & Co.'s co-chairman, Myron Ullman, said Thursday that part of the retailer's five-year business plan for emergence from bankruptcy protection involved a 30 percent cut in advertising costs by 1998. Mr. Ullman said lower advertising spending would be an important factor in Macy's reaching its projected \$811 million in earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization in 1998. Macy said it would focus on the moderate-income shopper the store lost in the 1980s. (Reuters, UPI)

AIG 3d-Quarter Earnings Drop 8.5%. NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — American International Group Inc. said Thursday that its third-quarter earnings declined 8.5 percent from a year ago because of losses from two hurricanes and a typhoon. Net income for the quarter that ended Sept. 30 slipped to \$344.6 million, or \$1.62 a share, from \$376.8 million, or \$1.77, a year ago. Excluding realized capital gains and tax credits, adjusted earnings for the quarter fell to \$320.5 million, from \$355.2 million.

From Ailing DEC, No Predictions. BOSTON (Bloomberg) — Digital Equipment Corp.'s president and chief executive, Robert B. Palmer, said Thursday that a return to profitability was dependent on cutting costs and increasing revenues. He declined to forecast when the computer maker would show a profit. At the company's annual meeting, Mr. Palmer said, "Some of these factors, such as increased revenues, are out of my control, so I'm just not going to make predictions."

For the Record. Ford Motor Co. announced plans Thursday to build a new midsize car at its assembly plant in Kansas City, Missouri, beginning in 1994. It will invest \$375 million to expand the plant and add about 200 jobs. (AP) The New York Times plans to build a \$280 million color printing plant and distribution center in New York City in the next 10 years; the city and the state will give the newspaper about \$25 million in incentives. Times is negotiating for a site in Queens. Nissan Motor Corp. announced the dismissal Thursday of the advertising agency that launched its Infiniti model with a "Zen" minimalist campaign that started off stonking rocks and trees but did not catch. The account, with annual billings of \$75 million, shifts from Hill, Holliday, Connors, Cosmopolis Inc. to Chiat/Day/McJo Inc. (Reuters)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Market	Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amsterdam	4588	4610	4588	4605	+17
Brussels	2185	2195	2185	2190	+5
Frankfurt	1848	1855	1848	1850	+2
London	3148	3160	3148	3155	+7
Milan	1570	1580	1570	1575	+5
Singapore	1570	1580	1570	1575	+5
Zurich	1715	1725	1715	1720	+5

U.S. FUTURES

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Wheat	192.50	193.50	192.50	193.50	+1.00
Soybeans	100.00	101.00	100.00	101.00	+1.00
Corn	75.00	76.00	75.00	76.00	+1.00
Crude Oil	20.62	20.62	20.62	20.62	0.00
Gold	372.00	372.00	372.00	372.00	0.00

U.S. AT THE CLOSE

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Crude Oil	20.62	20.62	20.62	20.62	0.00
Gold	372.00	372.00	372.00	372.00	0.00
Silver	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00
Platinum	650.00	650.00	650.00	650.00	0.00

U.S. AT THE CLOSE

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Crude Oil	20.62	20.62	20.62	20.62	0.00
Gold	372.00	372.00	372.00	372.00	0.00
Silver	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00
Platinum	650.00	650.00	650.00	650.00	0.00

mer Price Result

OTECH: King Willem

Assets

Lower Prices Hit BP Profit, But Results Beat Forecasts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — British Petroleum Co. reported Thursday a net profit of £117 million (\$182 million) on a historic-cost basis for the third quarter, down 25 percent from a year earlier but better than expected.

BP said its U.S. exploration and production operations reported slightly lower production in the third quarter, which was offset by higher prices, while in Britain, increased oil production helped to offset a reduction in gas production.

The introduction of oxygenate blending into gasoline in the fourth quarter will reduce demand on the refining system and put pressure on U.S. margins, BP said.

Sweden Acts To Protect Its Troubled Banks

STOCKHOLM — Sweden announced on Thursday unlimited financial guarantees for its banking sector, setting up a safety net for its troubled commercial and savings banks.

KLM Predicts Loss For Year as Net Falls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches AMSTERDAM — KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, fighting to stay profitable amid a fare war, reported Thursday a 12 percent decline in second-quarter profit and said it expected to join many of its rivals in the red over the full year.

The company's profits have declined rapidly since 1988 as competitors caught up with its innovative products, and "the cold reality is that Amstrad cannot identify its next blockbuster" product, Mr. Sugar said.

Investor's Europe

Table with columns for Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40, and various exchange rates and indices.

Very briefly:

- Hanson PLC dropped out of the race for Ranks Hovis McDougall PLC, saying it would not raise its £790 million (\$1.22 billion) hostile offer...

BIOTECH: Picking Winners

(Continued from first finance page) enough cash on hand, or operating cash flow, to survive long enough for its drugs to obtain Food and Drug Administration approval and reach the market.

MCCAW: Sale by BT Is Praised

(Continued from first finance page) sign up Deutsche Telekom and Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. of Japan as partners for its Syncoordia unit with no success, leaving BT to carry a potentially very expensive ball by itself.

Sugar Bids to Take Amstrad Private

(Continued from first finance page) Mr. Sugar owns a 35.4 percent stake in Amstrad through a holding company, Amshold Ltd.

CHANGES: A Firmer Approach

(Continued from first finance page) and would likely react by complaining to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

COMPANY RESULTS

Table listing financial results for various companies including Rockwell Intl, Lincoln National, News Corp, MAM, Philips, Emerson Electric, and others.

GATT: U.S. Vows Stiff Tariffs on Some EC Imports

(Continued from page 1) States was not looking for an all-out trade war with the Community.

Clinton when he takes office on Jan. 20.

The threatened U.S. import duties to be slapped on European white wine would effectively triple the price of white wine in the United States.

The United States, supported by such other farm exporters as Argentina, Brazil, Canada, India and Sweden, has been trying to persuade the Community to cut its subsidized output of oilseeds for years.

BotEC officials, although saying they are willing to continue negotiations aimed at restricting European oilseed output, contend that Washington is being too unyielding in its demands.

REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION Consolidated Statements of Condition. Assets, Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity for 1992 and 1991.

SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDINGS SA LUXEMBOURG Consolidated Statements of Condition. Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity for 1992 and 1991.

عنا من النور

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing of the market and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.25
MSFT	55.00	+0.50
ORCL	45.00	+0.25
INTL	35.00	+0.10
DISC	25.00	+0.15
WALT	15.00	+0.05
AMZN	10.00	+0.10
GOOG	5.00	+0.05
APPL	3.00	+0.02
MSFT	55.00	+0.50
ORCL	45.00	+0.25
INTL	35.00	+0.10
DISC	25.00	+0.15
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(Continued on page 17)

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Tata Net Battered By Costs

Steel Firm's Woes Hit Indian Stocks

BOMBAY — Tata Iron & Steel Co., India's biggest private-sector company, said Thursday that first-half profit had tumbled as the government's drive to liberalize the economy — including a devaluation of the rupee — raised costs.

Net profit for April-September period fell to 502.2 million rupees (\$17.7 million), from 1.04 billion rupees in the same 1991 period.

Chairman Russi Mody of TISCO, as the company is known, said that "steep cost escalations outside the company's control" caused the slump in profit, despite a 28 percent rise in sales to 15.37 billion rupees from a revised 12 billion a year earlier.

India's steel, construction, cement and auto industries have been hurt by recession in parts of the economy.

China's Growing Phone Habit Helps H.K. Telecom

HONG KONG — Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd., profiting from the boom in telephone traffic between Hong Kong and China, said Thursday that its after-tax profit had surged 15.7 percent in the most recent half year, to 3.17 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$406.4 million).

The impressive result lifted the Hong Kong stock market to a record closing high. Hong Kong Telecom's share price climbed 25 cents to 9.35 dollars. This contributed 16.5 points of the 22.4-point increase in the Hang Seng index, to 6,347.77.

Hong Long Telecom, which is 58.4 percent owned by Britain's Cable & Wireless PLC, said its revenue rose 18.5 percent to 10.54 billion dollars in the first half, ended Sept. 30, of its business year.

Calls to China increased by 36 percent in the six months compared with the year-earlier period. Such calls now make up 44 percent of all Hong Kong Telecom's international

calls as measured by minutes, and provide 26 percent of revenue.

Hongkong Telecom said its revenue from international telephone services rose 24 percent to 6.65 billion dollars and revenue from local telephone services increased 8 percent to 1.42 billion dollars.

"These results were very much on the high end of expectations," said Angus Baxter, managing director for securities trading at Smith New Court Far East.

Hong Kong Telecom's chief executive, Michael Gale, said he expected profit growth in the year ending March 31, 1993, to be in line with the first-half increase.

But a planned reduction in the company's international call charges by 8 percent early next year will hurt its bottom line in the following business year, he added. That reduction was part of a regulatory agreement with the Hong Kong government struck this summer.

Under an agreement with the colonial government, Hong Kong Telecom has the exclusive license to provide the territory's international call network until the year 2006.

Hong Kong Telecom is also facing pressure because it will lose its monopoly on domestic fixed line telephone services in 1995.

Faced with these stresses the company is looking to the China market as the source of much of its future growth.

Mr. Gale said that China plans to rapidly develop its telephone network so that there will be 40 lines per 100 people in major cities like Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou by the end of the century. Currently there are around 15-17 per 100 people in some of the big cities and only 1.5 per 100 nationwide.

"The impact upon us here in Hong Kong will be quite significant because our consumers are able to call China and vice-versa," Mr. Gale said. "So a huge potential for growth there."

Hong Kong Telecom is 20 percent owned by China International Trust & Investment Corp. Hong Kong, part of one of China's largest state-owned entities. It has increasingly close links with China through technology transfer, training and project finance arrangements.

Hong Kong analysts say the stock is particularly favored by investors in the United States, who see Hong Kong Telecom as a conservative and well managed company with a transparency in its dealings that is lacking in some other major Hong Kong enterprises.

Mitsubishi Motors Profit Off

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Motors Corp. said Thursday that a sluggish Japanese economy caused pretax profit to fall 27 percent to 18.33 billion yen (\$149 million) in the half-year ended Sept. 30.

Mitsubishi forecast pretax profit in the full year to March 1993 would fall 8 percent to 46.5 billion yen, its first year-on-year drop in five years.

Until now, Mitsubishi — the largest Japanese automaker outside the Big Three of Toyota, Nissan and Honda — has bucked the trend of declining earnings in the auto industry, posting a modest 1.6 percent rise in pretax profit last year.

Still, as its competitors fight off losses caused by the worst global auto slump in decades, Mitsubishi remains in the black. In contrast to Mitsubishi's 46 billion yen profit, the second-leading carmaker, Nissan Motor Co., last week posted a 14.2 billion yen pretax loss, its first since Nissan was listed in 1951.

Property Earnings Join Slide

TOKYO — The hard times hitting Japan's real estate industry are beginning to put pressure on earnings at Mitsubishi Estate, Japan's most prestigious landlord and the owner of New York's Rockefeller Center.

Sluggish sales of apartment buildings, a new property tax and slack demand for office space caused current profit for the half-year ended Sept. 30 to decline 10.69 percent to 32.7 billion yen (\$266 million), from 36.6 billion yen.

Mitsubishi may stand out as one of the few Japanese real estate companies that is still churning out relatively strong profits. But analysts say that depressed conditions in Japan's real estate market, suffering from sharply falling land prices, are likely to erode Mitsubishi's profits even more in the coming months.

That Mitsubishi Estate has been able to maintain a profit while other Japanese property developers are going bankrupt in record numbers stems in large part from its land holdings in Tokyo's business district.

\$1 Billion Forestry Deal For Thai Firm in China

HONG KONG — Soon Hua Seng Group of Thailand signed Thursday a \$1 billion deal with China to plant forests and build pulp and paper factories to process the wood in the southern province of Guangdong.

In what was described as the largest single Thai investment in China, Soon Hua Seng plans to grow eucalyptus and acacia trees on a total area of 32,400 hectares (79,900 acres) near the eastern coastal city of Shanwei. The trees will be harvested to produce wood chips and paper. The land will be leased to the company for 50 years.

The project also includes construction of a wood-chip factory, pulp factory and paper factory in Shanwei.

Malaysia Attacks Austria on Timber

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia has protested to GATT and sought its views on how to fight an Austrian effort to have tropical timber products labeled, government officials said Thursday.

On behalf of the Association of South East Asian Nations, Malaysia submitted the protest to the council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva on Wednesday.

"This is just the first part of a series of attacks," a government official said, adding that the group would "fight Austria tooth-and-nail."

Primary Industries Minister Lim Keag Yik last week called for a joint ASEAN effort against Austria's initiative, saying the outcome would affect tropical-timber producers in the developing world.

NEW from the International Herald Tribune

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France	1,800	2,200	990
Germany (DM)	645	792	365
—hard delivery	810	992	416
Great Britain	190	230	105
Greece	65,000	79,000	36,000
Ireland	220	260	120
Italy	450,000	540,000	250,000
Luxembourg	13,000	16,000	7,100
Netherlands	710	860	390
Norway	3,300	3,900	1,800
Portugal	45,000	54,000	25,000
Spain	45,000	54,000	25,000
—hard delivery	55,000	66,000	27,500
Sweden (Skr)	2,900	3,480	1,600
—hard delivery	3,300	3,980	1,800
Switzerland	890	1,080	490
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	630	760	345
Gulf States, Asia Central/Latin America	780	940	430
Rest of Africa	900	1,080	495

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NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Table includes the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table of NYSE stock prices, including columns for stock name, price, and volume.

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NYSE High-Lows

Table listing NYSE High-Lows for various stocks, including company names and price ranges.

AMEX High-Lows

Table listing AMEX High-Lows for various stocks, including company names and price ranges.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Questions invited by funds listed. Net asset value approximates are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some units based on issue price.

Large table of International Funds with columns for fund name, price, and other details. Includes sub-sections like 'Other Funds' and 'For investment information'.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

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SPORTS BASEBALL

Brewers' Shortstop Is Top AL Rookie

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Pat Listach, who failed to make the Milwaukee Brewers' opening day roster, was voted the American League Rookie of the Year.

Listach, a shortstop, was chosen first on 20 of 28 ballots and received 122 points in voting by the Baseball Writers Association of America. Kenny Lofton of Cleveland, an outfielder, was second with 85 points, followed by Dave Fleming, a pitcher from Seattle, with 23 and Cal Eldred, a Milwaukee pitcher, with 22. Lofton got seven first-place votes and Eldred one.

AL Rookies of the Year

- 1989 — Roy Sievers, St. Louis
- 1990 — Will Driess, Boston
- 1991 — Gil Acosta, New York
- 1992 — Harry Byrd, Philadelphia
- 1993 — Harvey Kuenn, Detroit
- 1994 — Bob Grinn, New York
- 1995 — Herb Score, Cleveland
- 1996 — Luis Aparicio, Chicago
- 1997 — Terry Kabala, New York
- 1998 — Albie Peacock, Washington
- 1999 — Bob Allison, Washington
- 2000 — Ron Hansen, Baltimore
- 2001 — Don Sutton, Boston
- 2002 — Tom Trach, New York
- 2003 — Gary Peters, Chicago
- 2004 — Tony Oliva, Minnesota
- 2005 — Curt Bleiler, Baltimore
- 2006 — Tammie Agee, Chicago
- 2007 — Rod Carew, Minnesota
- 2008 — Stan Bohannon, New York
- 2009 — Lou Piniella, Kansas City
- 2010 — Thurman Munson, New York
- 2011 — Chris Chambliss, Cleveland
- 2012 — Carlton Fisk, Boston
- 2013 — Al Benton, Baltimore
- 2014 — Mike Horowitz, Texas
- 2015 — Fred Lynn, Boston
- 2016 — Chuck Kocich, Minnesota
- 2017 — Eddie Murray, Baltimore
- 2018 — Lou Whitaker, Detroit
- 2019 — John Cuatrecasas, Minnesota and Atlanta
- 2020 — Griffen, Toronto
- 2021 — Joe Charbonneau, Cleveland
- 2022 — Dave Stenesh, New York
- 2023 — Cal Ruskamp, Baltimore
- 2024 — Ron Kittle, Chicago
- 2025 — Alvin Davis, Seattle
- 2026 — Ozzie Guillen, Chicago
- 2027 — Jose Canseco, Oakland
- 2028 — Mark McGwire, Oakland
- 2029 — Walt Weiss, Oakland
- 2030 — Grady Olson, Baltimore
- 2031 — Sandy Alomar, Jr., Cleveland
- 2032 — Chuck Kocich, Minnesota
- 2033 — Pat Listach, Milwaukee

"It came as a surprise, the difference in the voting," Listach said during a news conference Wednesday at Milwaukee's County Stadium. "I expected it to be a lot closer. I didn't know if I'd come in first or second."

Listach hit .290 with one homer and 47 RBIs. He also stole 54 bases to break the Brewers' previous rookie record of 30, set by Paul Molitor in 1978.

"I didn't set any goals," Listach said. "I didn't even expect to be here this year."

"I was new to most of the other teams in the league. Off the bat, early in the season, they didn't know I would run. I got a few cheap stolen bases. As the season went on, it got harder."

The Brewers' manager, Phil Garner, sent Listach to the minors in his first round of spring training cuts, figuring Bill Spiers would be his shortstop. But Spiers didn't recover from offseason back surgery and the Brewers called up Listach one day after the season started.

"We all felt like he had the qualities to be an exciting player," Garner said. "We just didn't realize he would do it this soon. He was consistent all year. It seemed like just about every night he did something to help us win a ball game."

"It's hard to imagine how far I've come in the last eight months," Listach said.

Listach, 24, was supposed to be a utility player when the Brewers brought him back but his speed eventually earned him a starting role.

A switch-hitter with a .250 average in four minor league seasons, Listach led all rookies in hits with 168 and scored 93 runs.

"He came up here and he was going to sit but he kept himself ready," Garner said. "He's played well in all aspects. He kept impressing me until I decided to give him more playing time."

Milwaukee made Listach its second-round pick in the 1988 amateur draft. He played on the Arizona State team that advanced to the College World Series championship game against Stanford in 1988.

"He improved by leaps and bounds over the season," said Tim Folik, Milwaukee's infield coach. "We knew he was a great athlete, but he's also a great student."

Lofton hit .285 with five homers, 42 RBIs and 66 steals in 78 attempts for the Indians. Fleming was 17-10 with a 3.39 ERA for the Mariners and Eldred went 11-2 with a 1.79 ERA in 14 starts after Milwaukee brought him up.

Journalist in Eye of Philippine Little League Storm

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

MANILA — There is little doubt around here these days that Al Mendoza is the most vilified man in the Philippines. In newspapers and on radio programs, he has been called a traitor to his country. He has been compared with Filipino collaborators with the Japanese secret police during World War II, and he has even received death threats.

All of this might seem a bit extreme in a country where the police, military officers and politicians have been implicated lately in everything from ouster rackets to kidnapping. Al Mendoza, after all, is only a sports writer.

His troubles started when he began raising questions in his columns about the eligibility of players on the Philippine team that won the Little League World Series on Aug. 29. The team, supposedly representing Zamboanga in the southern Philippines, trounced a Little League team from Long Beach, California, in the championship game 15-4.

The tournament committee of Little League Baseball International took up Mendoza's allegations, and eventually stripped the title from the Zamboanga team on Sept. 18, awarding it to Long Beach. That decision set off a furor here that has expanded beyond Little League to prick Filipino sensitivities about their image and their often rocky relationship with their former colonial patron, the United States.

Cubs' Grace Hits 2 Homers As U.S. Routs Japan, 10-2

The Associated Press

FUKUOKA, Japan — Mark Grace of the Chicago Cubs hit a pair of two-run homers on Thursday as a team of major leaguers routed the Japan All-Stars, 10-2.

The major leaguers are 4-1-1 in the eight-game series, which concludes Saturday and Sunday at the Tokyo Dome.

Grace hit his first homer and Mickey Tettleton also hit a two-run homer as the major leaguers took a 5-1 lead in the fourth inning. They added five runs in the fifth on Ken Griffey Jr.'s RBI double, Cecil Fielder's two-run single and Grace's second homer.



After heading the ball, a diving Ruggiero Rizzitelli of AS Roma watched as it soared past Grasshoppers' goalkeeper Pascal Zuberbuehler for UEFA Cup a goal in Zurich.

Barcelona And Cruyff Suffer Cup 'Nightmare'

Compiled by Our Staff From Agencies

BARCELONA — Johan Cruyff, coach of FC Barcelona, may be in danger of losing his job after the European Champions' Cup holders were humiliated by CSKA Moscow and eliminated from the competition.

"This is a nightmare," said the club's president, Jose Luis Nunez. He said Barcelona's defeat at home on Wednesday would cost the club about \$10 million.

Cruyff, who has been thwarted by Nunez in his attempts to extend his powers in line with a club manager's position in British football, could have lost boardroom backing following the defeat.

"The history of this club shows that we invariably plunge from the heights after a success," said Cruyff, a former Dutch star.

"Some of my players were thinking about playing Milan instead of finishing the job against Moscow," he added.

Barcelona had come away with a 1-1 draw after the first leg in Moscow.

But two goals in the first half hour on Wednesday appeared to provide the Spanish team with cushion. The Russians scored just before the half, however, to make it 2-1.

In the second half, the Russians tied the score and then four minutes from the end struck again to win, 3-2.

So Barcelona, with all its enormous wealth and prestige, went down 4-3 on aggregate. (See Scoreboard)

The CSKA Moscow coach, Genadi Kostilev, said he could not believe what happened to Barcelona in the second half.

"They just stopped playing," he said. "It was incredible."

It was Barcelona's 50th European Cup match and, after whistles in the second half, it ended in silence.

Another Moscow team, Spartak, advanced in the Cup Winners' Cup. Liverpool, four times winner of the Champions' Cup between 1977 and 1984, lost 2-0 at Anfield and 6-2 on aggregate to Spartak Moscow.

Liverpool's manager, Graeme Souness, was impressed by Spartak.

"We were beaten by a very good team," he said. "All credit to them. They made us chase shadows for long spells."

Liverpool's defeat, coupled with those of Leeds and Sheffield Wednesday, left England without a representative in any of the three club competitions.

Torpedo Moscow nearly pulled off a Moscow hat-trick, beating Real Madrid, 3-2, in the UEFA Cup in Russia. But the Spanish side advanced on 7-5 aggregate.

On Thursday, Dynamo Moscow made it a hat-trick, though playing to a scoreless draw with Torino in Moscow to advance in the UEFA Cup competition on 2-1 aggregate.

None of the Russian teams has won a European club trophy in decades of trying.

Record Payroll Paid Off for The Blue Jays

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Toronto Blue Jays paid big money to win big.

The World Series champions paid their players a record \$49.1 million, according to documents distributed this week to major-league general managers. That is a 57 percent increase from the Blue Jays' 1991 payroll of \$31.3 million.

Overall, the 772 players on Aug. 31 rosters made \$807.8 million this season, an average of \$1,046,420 per player. The total was up 21.7 percent from the \$663.7 million spent on players in 1991, and up 79.1 percent from the \$450.9 million in 1990.

Toronto paid its players an average of \$1,637,572, according to the documents. The Blue Jays were one of only four clubs that did not pay released players this season.

The Oakland Athletics, who had the top payroll in 1991 at \$39.2 million, were second this year at \$47.5 million.

The New York Mets, who slumped to fifth place in the NL East, were third at \$44 million, followed by Los Angeles at \$42.1 million. The Dodgers finished last for the first time since 1905.

Boston, which finished last for the first time since 1932, was fifth at \$42 million.

Cleveland had the lowest payroll at \$9.3 million.

dismissed here as mere technicalities and the forfeit denounced as "racist."

"The Americans in Williamsport just could not take it at the hands of the Filipinos," Andaya wrote in announcing his resignation. "Hence they scrounged around for some reason to overturn the victory."

Philippine senators then vowed "to take back the title." The Philippine Bar Association pledged its support, accusing the tournament committee of "violating fundamental due process" and "the very rules of fair play."

Little League Baseball Philippines, the umbrella organization for the country's 10 Little Leagues, demanded the resignation of the tournament committee and threatened to file "criminal, civil and administrative cases" against its members. The committee's "illegal decision," it said, "smacks of a wanton disregard of the basic tenets of law and justice strictly adhered to by all civilized nations."

Caught in the middle of the uproar has been Mendoza, a columnist for the Philippine Daily Inquirer who questioned the players' eligibility. After Zamboanga was disqualified, he appeared at a victory celebration by the Long Beach team and was photographed receiving a key to the city from local Little League officials. He says he was there to cover the event and did not know he would be given an award.

Filipinos in Southern California reacted with "intense indignation" and "outrage" to the award, said Gil Roy Gorre of the Philippine Consulate in Los Angeles. In letters to Manila newspapers this week, he said Mendoza had stirred "widespread outrage in the Filipino community so profound that people are still in anguish over it."

Certainly, he has come in for heavy invective in the Manila press. "Why did he have to go all the way over there to celebrate with the punks who stole the crown from us?" asked Max Soliven, publisher of the Philippine Star.

Mendoza's appearance "was just about as shocking for us Filipinos as Mother Teresa delivering the welcome address at the Manila centennial," wrote Teodoro Benigno, a former presidential press secretary. He added, "The journalist stops where the Filipino begins."

Nelson Navarro, a political columnist for the Manila Standard, said the disqualification had triggered "one of the most withering barrages of negative publicity, much of it reeking with malice and racism, ever flung against the Filipino people since the American conquest of 1898." The name of Al Mendoza, he said, "will long live in infamy among his fellow Filipinos."

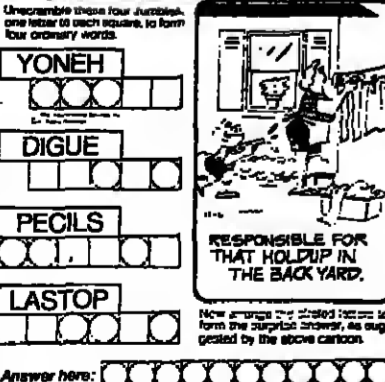
More common, though, have been reactions of denial, hyperbole and efforts to shift the blame to American Little League officials or the Philippine journalists who helped expose the affair. The rules violations have been widely

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE BEST THING ABOUT RUNNING AWAY FROM HOME IS RUNNING BACK HOME AGAIN."

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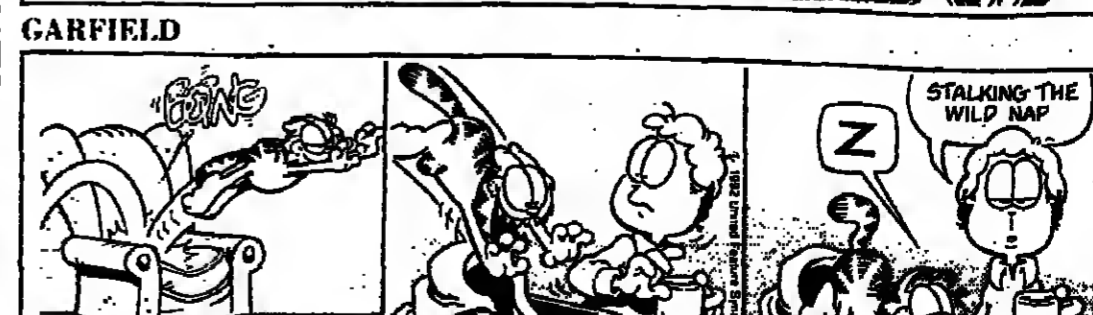
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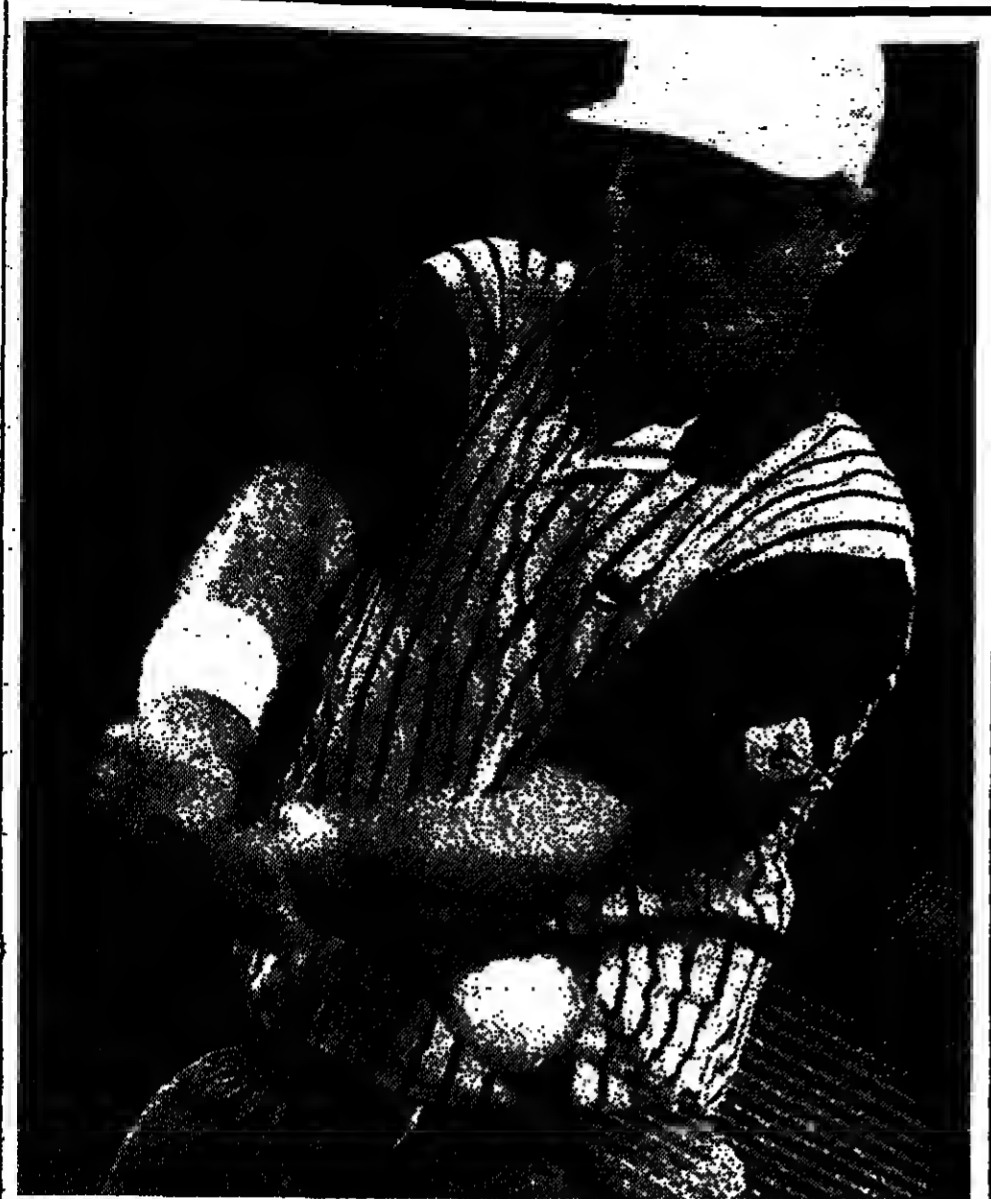
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS BASKETBALL



Jim Courier, the top seed, slamming a return in his victory over Michael Stich on Thursday.

Rash of Upsets Ends in Paris

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS — Jim Courier, Stefan Edberg and Goran Ivanisevic, the top three seeds left in the Paris Open, ended a rash of upsets with straight-set victories Thursday to advance to the quarterfinals.

Courier, the top seed, fought off 13 aces from Michael Stich of Germany to win, 7-6 (7-2), 6-1. Edberg, seeded third, rallied to beat Derrick Rostagno of the United States, 7-6 (7-2), 7-6 (8-6). He saved two set points and came back from 1-1 in the second tiebreaker to win.

Edberg and Courier are dueling for the honor of finishing the year as the world's top-ranked player. Ivanisevic, No. 6, survived a series of muscle problems and eliminated Richard Krajicek of the Netherlands, the No. 12 seed, 6-4, 7-6 (8-6).

Players' 'Fear' of Cut Influenced Johnson

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches INGLEWOOD, California — Magic Johnson said in a television interview that his decision Monday to retire from the Los Angeles Lakers was influenced by the reaction of teammates and opposing players to a cut he received during his last game.

But on Wednesday, Vitti discounted reports that other players reacted with dismay over the cut. "That's totally false," Vitti said. "I'll tell you exactly what happened. One player said, 'Earvin, you've got a cut on your arm.' One of the refs looked over at him and asked, and Earvin said he didn't. A little later there was time out and that's when we saw the cut and he was treated. There wasn't anybody freaking out or anything like that."

In the interview, Johnson said the reaction of other players and writers near the Lakers' bench as he was being treated by a trainer, Gary Vitti, "added to it, to my decision of saying it's enough, enough."

Johnson left Friday night's game upon being cut. An NBA rule requires a player who is cut to leave the game immediately, receive treatment and stay out until the bleeding stops. Johnson went back into the game wearing a bandage over the cut and a wristband covering the bandage.

Politics Back Home Splinter Foreigners in the NBA

By Tom Friend Special to the Herald Tribune LOS ANGELES — The foreign contingent in the National Basketball Association is splintering. Boston's Stojko Vrankovic and Atlanta's Alexander Volkov have bolted back to European leagues.

On the court, Divac and Petrovic are more open-minded. They have adapted to the U.S. game. Petrovic led all foreign players in the NBA last season with a 20.6 scoring average, and defenders finally discerned that he was not to be left unattended.

NBA is Golden State's Marciniotis, who penetrates fearlessly to the basket. But the Lithuanian guard recently dislocated an ankle and fractured his right fibula. He is not due to return until at least late November.

As soon as our country split and the war started, Divac said this week, "I never call me. I don't want to push someone into being friends with me, so I guess he is no longer friend."

That leaves only two other former European league players in the NBA — the Serbian center Radjivo Curcic, who plays for Dallas, and the Latvian guard Gundars Vetsis, who is with Minnesota.

"The French crowd was great," Ivanisevic said. "It feels great to know they are with you. I don't know why they like me but it means you are like two against one against the other player."

"I think he'll come next year, I tell him if he wants money to stay over there. But if he wants to play competition every night, come here."

SIDELINES

U.S. Leads Golf World Cup

MADRID (AP) — Fred Couples shot a 6-under-par 66 and Davis Love 3d fired a 68 on Thursday as the United States opened a two-shot lead after the first round of the World Cup of Golf.

Maradona Tax Bill Cited

ROME (AP) — The Argentine soccer star Diego Maradona, who recently transferred to Spain's Sevilla after refusing to rejoin the Italian club Napoli, allegedly owes 5 billion lire (\$4 million) in Italian taxes, the Rome sports daily Corriere dello Sport reported Thursday.

Marie-Rose to Sue French

PARIS (AFP) — Bruno Marie-Rose, the French sprinter who missed the 100-meter Olympic competition in Barcelona because officials failed to register him with the organizers, announced on Thursday that he would seek damages of 2,380,000 francs (\$457,000) from the French athletics federation.

Piggott Leaves Hospital

HOLLYWOOD, Florida (AP) — The veteran British jockey Lester Piggott, 57, injured when his mount, Mr. Brooks, broke down during the Breeder's Cup Sprint, has been released from the hospital but will return for treatment, a hospital spokeswoman said.

As soon as our country split and the war started, I don't want to push someone into being friends with me, so I guess he is no longer friend.

it was not same as before. I saw he felt, how he talked, how he could not look at me. I don't care whether someone is American, Croatian or Serb. If you are a good man, you are a good man. I don't see why this is going on between us."

Economic Woes Hit Italy's Once-Thriving League

ROME — Basketball, seen as a growth industry in Italy in recent years, is now feeling the bite of the chill economic winds sweeping the country.

"Flying back home and then talking to my wife once I got home Saturday." Of his conversation with his wife, Cookie, Johnson said: "I just told her, I said, you know, it's not going to be fun. I'm not going to have fun this year. I didn't have fun last night, because I was thinking about this cut and this bandage, and then the wristband."

Johnson said he had told his wife: "I said that I just don't need it, you don't need it, and meanwhile we'll just go on, have fun and enjoy our lives. And I can do my work, continue to do my work outside of basketball. And she agreed."



L.A.'s Vlade Divac, a Serb, has ably adapted to the U.S. game.

transfer fees and salaries rivaled the astronomical sums available in Italian soccer are over. "We have other fans who we don't want to disappoint: our 180,000 shareholders for whom we want our industrial program to succeed," said Carlo Sama, head of the Ferruzzi-Montedison group.

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SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings						
WALSLEY CONFERENCE						
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Pittsburgh	10	1	2	22	47	41
NY Rangers	9	4	1	19	29	22
New Jersey	7	8	1	14	41	43
NY Islanders	4	11	1	9	44	44
Washington	5	8	1	10	40	45
Philadelphia	4	8	3	11	32	41

BASEBALL

Free Agents List						
Player	Age	Pos	Contract	Team	Contract	Team
Boston (1)	31	C	2 yrs	Bert Blyleven	1.5	San Francisco
New York (1)	31	P	3 yrs	Jesse Barfield	1.5	Toronto
Toronto (1)	28	P	3 yrs	Marshall Lee	1.5	Baltimore
Chicago (2)	28	OF	3 yrs	Andre Dawson	1.5	Los Angeles
Chicago (2)	28	OF	3 yrs	Luis Robles	1.5	Los Angeles
Los Angeles (2)	28	OF	3 yrs	Jay Howell	1.5	Los Angeles
Los Angeles (2)	28	OF	3 yrs	Rico Rodriguez	1.5	Los Angeles
San Francisco (1)	31	P	3 yrs	Scott Garza	1.5	San Francisco

SOCCER

CHAMPIONS' CUP						
Round	Home Team	Score	Away Team	Score	Home Team	Score
1st Round	AC Milan	2-0	Sheff Wed	1-0	AC Milan	2-0
1st Round	Bayern	1-0	Sheff Wed	1-0	Bayern	1-0
1st Round	PSV	1-0	Sheff Wed	1-0	PSV	1-0
1st Round	PSV	1-0	Sheff Wed	1-0	PSV	1-0

CRICKET

TEST MATCH						
Match	Home Team	Score	Away Team	Score	Home Team	Score
1st Test	Zimbabwe	223	India	225	Zimbabwe	223
1st Test	Zimbabwe	223	India	225	Zimbabwe	223
1st Test	Zimbabwe	223	India	225	Zimbabwe	223

TRANSACTIONS

Player	From	To
N.Y. Yankees	Toronto	Roberto Kelly
Philadelphia	Los Angeles	Alvin Dark
Philadelphia	Los Angeles	Alvin Dark
Philadelphia	Los Angeles	Alvin Dark

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

ESCORTS & GUIDES (Continued From Page 10)

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POSTCARD

High in the Caucasus

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service
TBILISI, Georgia — The "Georgian military road" connecting Europe and Asia across the rugged Caucasus mountain range is "one of the most beautiful mountain roads in the world," noted the intrepid travel writer Karl Baedeker in 1914.

25,000 tons of oil, to be delivered in Tbilisi. "I spend half the year painting, and the other half doing business. It's the only way I can survive," he explained.



Bibulous Days at Sumerian Base

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — They must have had some bibulous days and nights 5,000 years ago at the Sumerian trading post of Godin Tepe, in the Zagros Mountains of what is now western Iran.



Sumerian ruins is the sign for "beer," which shows linear markings within a jar. These markings are similar to the unusual crisscross pattern of incisions inside the vessel where the beer residue was identified.

Asked the meaning of finding both the earliest known wine and beer in the same room, McGovern replied: "I think a lot of serious drinking was going on there."

PEOPLE

\$39 Million Up Front

A new high in pop music: Elton John and his longtime lyricist, Bernie Taupin, have signed a contract with Time Warner that will give them a \$39 million advance, the largest cash advance in music publishing history.

WEATHER

Weather forecast tables for Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Europe, Asia, Middle East, and Latin America. Includes temperature and precipitation data for various cities.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of Nov. 5.

BRIDGE

Bridge game results and commentary. Includes a section titled 'THE RASCAL KING' and 'THE RASCAL KING: The Life and Times of James Michael Curley, 1874-1958'.

BOOKS

THE RASCAL KING: The Life and Times of James Michael Curley, 1874-1958. By Jack Beatty. 571 pages. \$25. Addison-Wesley.

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